The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3938. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE BATTLE.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

A Great Battle Begun on Thursday.

Lee Confronts Grant with His Whole Army.

Severe Engagement Between Hancock and Longstreet.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

The Fifth Corps also Partly Engaged.

The Battle Renewed on Friday Morning.

Gen. Burnside's Corps on the Ground for Support.

STUART'S CAVALRY ROUTED BY SHERIDAN

The Troops Enthusiastic to a High Degree.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM BUTLER'S ARMY

Very Successful Landing at City Point.

THE REBELS COMPLETELY SURPRISED.

Cavalry Expedition to Destroy the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7.

The statements which were received here to-day, and which are entitled to belief, are that Gen. Lee made a tremendous and violent attack to pierce our centre, hoping thereby to divide our forces and to secure a victory; but Gen. HANCOCK'S corps came in the relief, and, amid a murderous fire, formed in line of battle, and thwarted the designs of the rebels. The loss was heavy on both sides.

Gen. SHERIDAN was profitably engaged in another part of the field, and sent the Chief in command a message that he had routed STUART'S cavalry.

The attack of Lee was on our advancing columns, who doubtless anticipated a victory by his onslaught, before the main body could advance to the field of battle.

The appearances on Thursday were that the hostilities would be renewed on Friday.

A Battle Begun on Thursday—Grant Confronted by Lee's Whole Force—Severe Reconnoissance Between Portions of Both Army—Hancock Engages Longstreet—The Battle-Ground near Chancellorsville.

From the Nichols.

UNION MILLS, Va., Friday, May 6—6 P. M.

The grand Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan on Wednesday. The Second Corps moved on Tuesday to the Mills, opposite Ely's Ford. On Wednesday morning, at 4 o'clock, the cavalry crossed and drove the rebel pickets from the opposite heights, meeting with no opposition.

A position was gained and the corps moved on at 7 o'clock, taking the road to Chancellorsville, at which place Gen. HANCOCK would establish his headquarters.

The Fifth and Sixth Corps crossed at Germanna Ford in the course of the day, taking the road to the Wilderness.

On Wednesday night Gen. WARREN'S headquarters were at the Wilderness, Gen. SEDGWICK on his right, and the general headquarters at Germanna Ford.

On Thursday morning the rebels pressed our picket-line, and appeared to be in strong force on our right. The Fifth New-York Cavalry, skirmishing on the Orange Court-house road, near Perkins' tavern, were driven in with a severe loss, leaving many wounded on the field. Gen. GRIFFIN'S division was marched forward on our right about 11 o'clock to feel the enemy's position, and soon met by the rebel Gen. A. P. HILL, connected by Gen. EWELL.

A severe action took place, in which we captured about 300 prisoners, though it is reported that we lost one gun. Meantime, Gen. HANCOCK marched his corps to the right to connect with WARREN, and had nearly got into position, the left resting on or near Chancellorsville, which he was ordered by Headquarters with the dual corps, and a part of Gen. HANCOCK, with the second division of Gen. BIRNEY'S division, in which the command suffered severely, received severe injury upon the rebels.

Other developments pointed Lee to have his whole force in our front.

This knowledge of their position was, of course, highly important, and both then obtained only by the greatest skill in the handling of our troops. If not being the purpose of Gen. MEADE to advance upon the enemy, he ordered the line of battle to be held till morning.

The position of our troops on Thursday night was parallel with and a little in advance of the road from Germanna Ford to Chancellorsville, the two flanks resting on those points, and general headquarters at the Wilderness.

Meanwhile, in the afternoon the Sixth of the 5th Corps crossed Germanna Ford, taking position on our right flank.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S rear arrived this forenoon.

It was understood that a general attack was to be made this morning, and heavy firing had commenced on our right when I had left, at 8 o'clock.

Heavy cannonading was heard when I passed Kelly's Ford, about 9 o'clock this forenoon, which leads me to believe that we had driven them to their defences, as no heavy guns could be brought into action on the former position.

There ought to be no doubt that there has been a great victory, as Gen. MEADE showed his strength yesterday by a stubborn and gallant defence without using half the command that he has undoubtedly brought into the action to-day. The field is in a high state of cultivation.

Reports from Washington—Beautiful Humor—A Three Days' Battle Reported.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7.

The *Republican* has the following:

"The Government has information this morning, whether from official sources or other we are unable to learn positively at the moment of going to press, that on Wednesday at daylight Gen. GRANT'S whole army was entirely across the Rapidan. It marched to a plain a little beyond, and near the Chancellorsville battle-ground, when LEE was forced out of his works and offered battle, which was at once accepted. The fight became fierce, and lasted until dark, the enemy being forced back some distance, with great loss, leaving most of his killed and wounded in our hands.

The two armies lay on their arms all night Wednesday, and at daylight on Thursday the battle opened again, and raged with the greatest fury on both sides until dark, when it was found that the enemy had been forced back in the two days' fight about two miles and a half, leaving heaps of dying, killed and wounded on the field to be buried and taken care of by our troops. We have heard various estimates made of the number slaughtered, but at this moment it is useless to speculate on the subject. Everyone knows that it must have been terrible, and will speak to the senses when the facts are known.

On Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, the forces were marshaling for another conflict, Gen. GRANT moving on LEE'S works.

Up to the time Gen. BURNSIDE'S corps, numbering 20,000 men, had taken no part in the battle, but at that post Ave was marching into position to engage in the bloody contest of the third day's battle.

Of the result of this day's battle we have no report up to the moment of going to press. The battle commenced at 4 o'clock in the morning. Unless LEE received reinforcements equal to BURNSIDE'S corps, the battle of Friday must have proved terribly disastrous to him.

The fact that we have received no news of yesterday's fighting leads to the belief that LEE is endeavoring to get away to Richmond, and GRANT is in pursuit.

It is evident that the rebel forces about Richmond cannot be spared to reinforce LEE, as they have discovered ere this that they have enough to attend to there, probably from two attacks upon the city by Gen. BUTLER'S forces.

[The above dispatch is so extravagant in its statements, and corresponds so poorly with other and more reliable advices, that it is doubtless entitled to very little credit.—EDS. TIMES.]

From Washington—Intense Excitement in the City—All Sorts of Reports, Rumors, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7.

The city has been intensely excited all day with the news from the Army of the Potomac, the early publications serving to excite the public curiosity concerning the military movements.

The bulletin boards of the newspapers attracted throngs of readers. Inquiries were repeatedly made of all who were supposed to have items of intelligence, while extra newspapers continued to be cried by the newsboys, and purchased in abundance.

Rumors of defeat and brilliant victories prevailed to a limited extent, but both classes of reports required authenticity to gain general belief.

The thoughtful, however, came to the conclusion that a single encounter would not determine the contest, and a series of battles may have to be fought before there can be any decisive result.

It was telegraphed hence by the Independent Telegraph Line, *but refused by the other lines*, doubtless for prudential reasons, that a great victory was achieved by Gen. GRANT on Wednesday and Thursday, he driving the rebels two and a half miles with immense loss, and that he was following up that victory on Friday morning by an assault on the rebel works.

The *Star*, in noticing a similar statement of an afternoon contemporary, remarks:

"We should be very glad to be able to confirm this news, but have to say, after diligent inquiry, we are satisfied that the Government has received no such information, or any information of more decisive results than that furnished by the *Tribune* dispatch, elsewhere."

The fact that Gen. MEADE was able to stand the brunt of the Confederate onset with a portion of his command is considered a hopeful indication, and we hope soon to be able to announce a decisive victory; but we shall not trifle with our readers by manufacturing bogus victories for an hour's sensation."

The above contradiction of the *Star* is believed to be based on reliable information.

During the day many inquiries were made of officers of the Government, but without the satisfaction naturally desirable on the part of those who have impatient desires for early and complete success, and who forget that the work must be necessarily stubborn, heavy and persistent on both sides, owing to the great importance to each of the result.

The fragmentary information received from time to time shows nothing decisive, but serves to contradict many rumors and speculations concerning the movements and designs of the rebels which were so confidently asserted.

Further from Washington—No Later News Received by the Government up to 5 o'clock P. M. Last Evening.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7.

Up to 5 o'clock this afternoon the Government had received no information of more decisive results than was furnished by dispatches published this morning. Therefore, the reports of a great victory achieved by Gen. GRANT on Wednesday and Thursday, and the pursuing of the enemy on Friday, etc., are to say the least, not reliable.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 8—1 o'clock A.M.

It is said to-night that Gen. HAYS was killed in the fight on Thursday, and that several other generals were wounded.

Reported Casualties—Death of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Hays—Brig.-Gen. J. J. Bartlett and Col. Gregory Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 7.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*, from Washington, says:

Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS was killed on Thursday, while deploying his troops as skirmishers.

Gen. BARTLETT and Col. GREGORY were severely wounded.

Gen. HAYS was a native of Pittsburgh.

The Reward Movement.

From the Washington Star, of Friday Evening.

We have information that up to 7 P. M. of Wednesday evening last no firing was heard in the direction taken by our Army of the Potomac the night before, and we have reason to believe that it was definitely known to Gen. GRANT that LEE had left his former positions before our advance took place. That up to this hour it is not known here by telegraph from Fortress Monroe, that LEE has attacked or confronted Maj.-Gen. "Baldy" SMITH'S force, strikes us as embracing substantial *proof that GRANT'S pursuit commenced very shortly after LEE'S movement—so soon after, as that, if he did move against our troops on the Peninsula, he could hardly open upon them before GRANT can attack his rear. But every succeeding hour of the absence of intelligence of a battle in that quarter strengthens the probability that LEE'S movement was simply a retreat to get behind the Richmond fortifications; as by this time GRANT, if not seriously opposed, could have marched to within thirty or forty miles, at most, of the rebel capital, or to within supporting distance of Gen. BUTLER'S army; must be by this time, unless its advance has been delayed by the appearance of LEE in his front; in which case, GRANT'S route to his support would be shorter than if his advance had been unopposed. Twenty-four hours at most must, however, solve all the so interesting questions as to what has happened in that quarter up to this time.

We have no fear of the success of any possible effort of LEE to attack and defeat Gen. BUTLER'S force before it can be amply sustained by the main army under GRANT, as we know many facts going to show that among Gen. GRANT'S purposes is surely that of guarding against any disaster to SMITH'S army that might otherwise result from LEE'S movement.

GEN. BUTLER'S COLUMN.

Movements on the James River—A Complete Surprise—Our Forces Landed and Pushing Forward.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 6, }
VIA BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 7. }

On Tuesday night, the 3d inst., about one-half of the large fleet of transports that have been lying in the Roads for some time were ordered to Yorktown, and commenced embarking troops on Wednesday.

The rest of the fleet went up and took the remainder of the troops on board and came back here.

The whole fleet then proceeded up the James River, passing here last night.

The movement was conducted with the greatest secrecy and with all possible quietness.

The fleet steamed up the James River, preceded by the army gunboats, under the command of Gen. GRAHAM.

During to-day and last night a very successful landing has been effected, and no resistance has been met with up to 6 o'clock this morning, at which time the steamer Thomas Powell left with dispatches in charge of Capt. PARSONS.

No casualty had occurred beyond the killing of a colored soldier and the injury of two others by being caught between two boats.

Our movements were evidently a complete surprise.

At last advices, our forces were being rapidly landed and pushed forward.

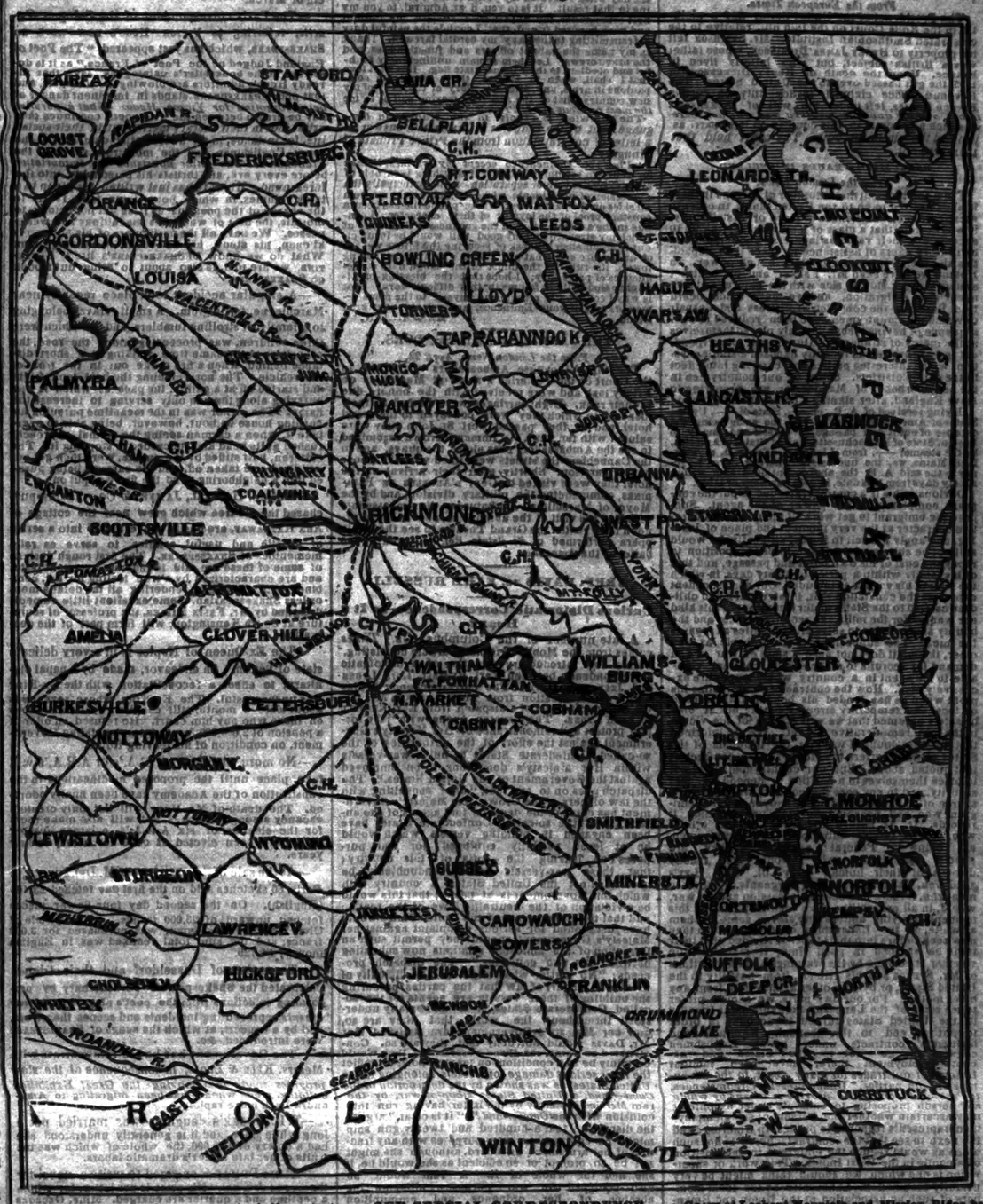
We have landed at Wilcox's wharf, Fort Powhatan, Jamestown, Bermuda Hundred, above the Appomattox River, etc.

Our monitors and gunboats are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing and above City Point.

The operations of the fleet have been characterized by great energy and success.

THE COMBINED MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Map Showing the Lines of Operation on the Rapidan, the North Anna and the James Rivers, where Grant and Butler, Lee and Beauregard are Manœuvering; and their Relations to Richmond.



[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

The Expedition up the James—The Start from Fortress Monroe—The Occupation of Fort Powhatan and Wilson's Wharf—The Successful Landing at City Point—Surprise of the Enemy—Important Cavalry Expedition from Suffolk.

GRAHAM GREENWOOD, OFF FORT POWHATAN, }
JAMES RIVER, VA., Thursday, May 5, 1864. }

The movement of the Union army in this direction, which, for weeks past, has been vaguely expected, commenced this morning. The obligation to keep silence respecting the hostile preparations, which, for prudential reasons was imposed, is now removed; and here, under the shadow of the commanding fortifications, erected by the rebels in 1862 for the purpose of interrupting McCLELLAN'S water communications after his retreat before the rebel Capital, known as Fort Powhatan, I commence the record of the campaign. Premising that up to this point every circumstance has been auspicious, and that not the slightest symptom of resistance on the part of the enemy to our advance in the direction of Richmond has been encountered, either from guerrillas, torpedoes or any other source, I shall go back a few weeks, and briefly trace from its conception the enterprise which, to the present point, in all its details, has been a wonderful success.

THE PLAN.

To Major-Gen. BUTLER, I am told, is exclusively due whatever credit shall result from the inception and execution of the plan. When, four weeks since, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, the actual commander of the armies of the United States, visited Fortress Monroe, it was for the purpose of ascertaining the views of Gen. BUTLER respecting an advance upon the rebels by way of the Peninsula, to be carried out in co-operation with the Grand Army of the Potomac. Gen. GRANT had considered the various plans proposed with this object in view, but had committed himself to none, and was inclined, therefore, to listen attentively to what Gen. BUTLER might suggest. The sequel proves that the proposition of Gen. BUTLER fully commended itself to the judgment and acquiescence of the Commanding General, and measures were at once taken to put it in execution.

Briefly, the project was to advance upon Richmond by the James River; get a foothold as near the city as possible, on the south bank of the stream, effectually intercept the communications of the rebel Capital southward, and practically conquer the great prize by Lee's arrest of their strongly-fortified position at the Rapidan, thus forcing the rebels to give Gen. GRANT battle, or cross rapidly rearward to the walls of their Capital. The plan will be generally admitted to be both bold and comprehensive, while the arrangement of its preliminaries has been marked by the rarest shrewdness and military sagacity.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The first step toward organization was made some weeks since, by the concentration at Yorktown, from the various posts in the Department of North Carolina and Virginia, the great bulk of the Eighteenth Army Corps. To the command of these troops was assigned Maj.-Gen. W. F. SMITH, whose glorious career made Gen. GRANT at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge has won for him the confidence of the army and the gratitude of the country. In addition to these war-worn heroes from the coast of North Carolina and the posts in Virginia, nearly all the brave and gallant fellows of the Tenth Army Corps, (under Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE,) fresh from the bloody field of Olustee and the more remote and scarce less bloody sands of *Morris's Island*, were sent to Gen. BURNS to participate in the movement, forming their encampment at Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown.

That Yorktown and Gloucester Point, both at the mouth of the York River, should have been selected for the rendezvous of these troops, naturally led to the supposition that the advance was intended to be made up the Peninsula by the route which proved so fearfully disastrous to McCLELLAN. But this show of force was merely a stupendous *ruse de guerre*, and circumstances indicate that it succeeded admirably in deceiving the rebels. Their journals have constantly spoken of these troops as destined to follow the path of 1862, and that the assurance of their reception might be made doubly sure, a brigade of Union troops was dispatched by Gen. BURNS even as late as yesterday to White House Landing, where, at sunset, when we last heard from them, they were sedulously engaged in felling timber and constructing a wharf, as if preparing to facilitate the landing of a large army. To aid in this scheme of misdirection, all the light-draft steamers were kept until the last moment at Fortress Monroe, whence, early yesterday morning, they were dispatched to the York River, and the work of embarking the troops, whose arrangements for the purpose had been already made, was done promptly. Soon after the shades of evening closed over the camping-ground, the last boat was struck and the troops were all on board.

Gen. BUTLER'S order to his subordinate Generals made it incumbent for them to repair to Hampton Roads, as quickly as possible after dark, where they were to anchor for the night. At day-break the order commanded an advance of the troops up the James River, convoyed by three army gunboats, under Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM, and a naval force, consisting of five monitors and eleven gunboats, under Rear-Admiral LEE.

THE PLAN FOR THE CAVALRY.

The cavalry branch of the expedition is commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. V. KAUTZ. He has just received his stars, but who is pretty well known as the Colonel of an Ohio cavalry regiment, that last year, after a wearying chase, stampeded the whole cavalry force of the guerrilla Gen. of Northern Alabama, whose chief command he was then executing. Gen. KAUTZ, with a chosen body of cavalry, numbering, I believe, 2,500 sabres, left Suffolk, Va., on the day of sailing, yesterday morning. The point at which he aims primarily to strike is Hicksford, on the Petersburgh and Weldon railroad, about fifty miles from Suffolk. A wide circuit will be made, for the two-fold reason that the enemy's pickets will be thus more easily passed, and because the country in the vicinity of Hicksford is said to be almost impassable for cavalry. Gen. KAUTZ has ten days in which to accomplish the work before him, and many hopes are entertained that he will make a good record.

Starting on the Peninsula from Williamsburgh, another cavalry force, numbering some 1,500 sabres, commanded by Col. WEST, also left on Thursday. Their object was to create a diversion in our favor by keeping the rebels excited and smoking guerrillas and the gunboats of the enemy. [illegible] not would try to cross the Chickahominy at Bottom's bridge and make his way to the main body on the James. Taking it for granted that the cavalry started at the proper time and are now having a good time and a glorious gallop, I must return to

THE ADVANCE OF THE MAIN FORCE.

As on every occasion when a large piece of machinery is put in operation, there is certain to be more or less friction of the gears, so the complex machine of a gigantic and mighty army did not move smoothly according to the programme. The Eighteenth Corps (Gen. SMITH'S) forces, the advance, was promptly up to time, drew [illegible] all the steamers used in the transportation steaming by Newport's News into the mouth of the James River. But the itinerary of the Tenth (Gen. GILLMORE'S) Corps were still quietly at Harbor of Fortress Monroe. Here was an important source of detention. Gen. BURNS had every reason to suppose that the sailing orders were positively understood, and would be implicitly followed by his Corps Commanders. It was easy to perceive that he was both distressed and annoyed at the delay. He had hoped to reach his intended point of debarkation (City Point, fifteen miles below Richmond,) at three o'clock in the afternoon. This he expected to accomplish, even in case that the possession of two points on the way up the river, viz.: Wilson's Wharf and Fort Powhatan, should be contested by the enemy, as it was very likely would be done. There was nothing for it, then, but to learn the cause of this disturbance of the Tenth Corps, and to hasten the vessels forward. This was done.

The fleet now steamer *Greyhound*, the flagship of the expedition, on board which Gen. BURNS, with his staff, had spent all night, went back from Newport's News to Fortress Monroe. Gen. GILLMORE was soon found, and made satisfactory explanations. I infer, to Gen. BURNS. This accomplished, all got started at 8 o'clock up the river.

The coast in the last light of the beautiful Spring morning was picturesque and animated. Crowded steamboats labored heavily through the still water, pontoon trains and lumbering canal barges, to be used in disembarking, were in tow of the swifter transports. The long, low fleet and wedge-like shapes of these naval nondescripts, the monitors, with their high cylindrical turrets amidships, gave variety to the scene. The swift dragon-fly flew along the slow-moving craft and slackens her speed an instant at the corner abreast each vessel, allowing Gen. BURNS from the hurricane-deck to order them to advance with all the celerity possible. "Give her all the steam you can, Captain," shouts the General, with upraised cap; and as the crowds of blue-coats recognize him they raise an enthusiastic cheer. The scene, as we pass up the river, is charming in the extreme. The high wooded banks of the stream present at every variety of delicate foliage with which the Spring delights to clothe the earth in vernal beauty. Occasionally a house is visible over the shrubs, and a man appears, beyond doubt very much amazed at the sudden appearance of so large a fleet of invading Yankees. The trip up the river is unbroken by any sign of war.

Taking the advance, Gen. BURNS'S boat reaches Wilson's Wharf, a point about 35 miles below Richmond. Here a regiment of Gen. WEST'S negro brigade have effected a landing, and are busily engaged in making preparations to hold the place. From this point on the river to Fort Powhatan is a clear straight reach of seven miles, which it would never do to leave in command of the enemy, who could fortify the bluffs and play the whole chief with our water communications. So Gen. BURNS takes possession of both these strong positions. The stalwart Africans gaily run up the bluffs, and are soon at work swinging axes with a will, and the giant trees fall with a mournful crash under their sturdy strokes. Soon a wide space of woods on the high banks are cleared away, and rebels approaching from toward Richmond must come within the sweep of our batteries. Eye-the-bye, there can be nothing mentioned, I think, which better shows the perfect surprise of this movement to the rebels, than the fact that, according to their own admission, they have a strong force at Charles City Court-house, six miles inland from Wilson's Wharf, engaged in collecting negroes together for work on the Richmond fortifications. It is strange if this force was aware of our approach that they did not come up and give us a few shots from a field battery. But no welcome of this left-handed sort greeted us. It is quite likely that our negroes may repair will come to the Charles City rendezvous, and so reverse the kind of work their brethren have been assembled to perform on the strongholds of Richmond. The boat is just now leaving Powhatan, where a strong rebel garrison has been landed, having little to do in the way of securing their position, but much the ordnance to the works which the rebels two years ago so laboriously constructed.

The bolt stage for the boat to move off for City Point. This place is to us is of the first strategic importance, but the inhabitants now are that we shall peacefully occupy it. I must, therefore, stop this hurried writing and go with the other passengers on deck to watch with anxiety the approach of our fleet to its proposed destination.

OCCUPATION OF CITY POINT.

There is a splendid chance for exultation here, and we are all devoutly thankful. City Point has become ours without a struggle. The Union forces are securely planted in a splendidly advantageous position, within fifteen miles of the rebel capital. Our troops are landing as rapidly as possible. The negro mechanics, always in the advance, to-day are streaming up the steep bluffs like ants toward an ant-hill. It is now three o'clock, and before nightfall the greater part of this immense army will have disembarked. Our line will stretch across this narrow strip of land, the left resting upon the James River, and then passing over the little River Appomattox, the prolongation of the line will reach to the James again, holding that almost insular position, called the Peninsula of Bermuda Hundred. Intrenched here, with both flanks of the army protected by gunboats, we can bid defiance to Lee's cohorts, if GRANT'S sleepy pursuing drive them down upon us. The position is considered admirable for seriously threatening Richmond. Lee's army is now between two fires, and should our enemy add seriously injure his communications, this Peninsula will be added to his other fortunes. Before we left Fortress Monroe a dispatch from the War Department was received by Gen. BURNS, announcing GRANT'S safe passage of the Rapidan. We suppose that LEE are this the given-him battle or has hastened to the Richmond fortifications. In either case he must be at this time in a peculiarly unpleasant position. His army certainly were known to push on early since before. We are very thankful this express here at the perfect ease with which the entire plan of this expedition has been carried out.

THE SCENE AT CITY POINT.

The Greyhound having been delayed quite a while at West Point, some of the passengers went on shore on arrival at City Point just before her. I forgot also to mention that three army gunboats, under command of Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM, led the advance the entire distance up the river, keeping a few miles ahead of the naval vessels. As we in the Greyhound shoved off the naval vessels. As we in the Greyhound shoved off the naval vessels, the commanding bluffs of the Point, we in view of the commanding bluffs of the Point, we

Continued on the Eighth page.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE SCOTIA.

American Topics—The Case of the Spitzbube—Antwerp

OUR LONDON LETTER.

OUR LONDON MARKET LETTER—LETTER FROM PARIS

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The London Money Market.

THE MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING TRANSACTIONS—THE TRIAL

CAIRO—LATEST VIA EVANSVILLE AND ARCHER.

THE MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

THE NEWS BY THE SCOTIA.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

THE REBEL CAVALRY

OPERATIONS OF THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

A Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer Follows the Movements of the Cavalry Arms of the Confederate Army.

THE RAID ON CHAMBERSBURG.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. Fitz Lee.

Stuart Horse Artillery—Col. Thomas H. Carter.

First Virginia Cavalry—Col. Thomas H. Owen.

Second Virginia Cavalry—Col. Richard L. T. Beale.

Third Virginia Cavalry—Col. Edmund Pendleton.

Fourth Virginia Cavalry—Col. Williams C. Wickham.

Fifth Virginia Cavalry—Col. Thomas L. Rosser.

Brig.-Gen. Wade Hampton.

First North Carolina Cavalry—Col. Laurence S. Baker.

Second North Carolina Cavalry—Col. Matthew C. Butler.

Cobb's Georgia Legion—Lieut.-Col. Wilburn H. King.

Phillips Georgia Legion—Col. Pierce M. B. Young.

Jeff. Davis Legion—Lieut.-Col. Joseph F. Waring.

Brig.-Gen. Wade Hampton.

First South Carolina, Col. Black.

Second South Carolina, Col. Lipscomb.

Cobb's Georgia Legion—Lieut.-Col. Wilburn H. King.

Phillips Georgia Legion—Col. Pierce M. B. Young.

Jeff. Davis Legion—Lieut.-Col. Joseph F. Waring.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. Edward Johnson.

First North Carolina Cavalry—Col. Cheek.

Second North Carolina Cavalry—Col. Ashford.

Third North Carolina Cavalry—Col. Barry.

Fourth North Carolina Cavalry—Col. Brown.

Second Maryland Battalion—Maj. Ridgely.

Baltimore Light Artillery—Capt. Brown.

Virginia Battalion Artillery—Maj. Hardaway.

Alexandria Artillery—Capt. Latimer.

Rockbridge Artillery—Capt. Carpenter.

Second Rockbridge Artillery—Capt. Wilt.

Salem Artillery—Capt. Watson.

Lee Battalion Artillery—Maj. Brown.

Staunton Artillery—Capt. Garber.

Courtney Artillery—Capt. Smith.

Morris Artillery—Capt. Carrington.

Johnson's Battalion Artillery—Maj. Hupp.

Nelson Artillery—Capt. Massie.

Page Battalion Artillery—Capt. Page.

Brig.-Gen. Jubal A. Early.

Second Virginia—Col. Terry.

Tenth Virginia—Col. Witcher.

Twenty-fifth Virginia—Col. Hoffman.

Thirty-first Virginia—Col. Patton.

Fifty-eighth Virginia—Col. Gibson.

Fifty-ninth Virginia—Col. Peters.

Sixty-first Virginia—Col. Thomas.

Virginia Battalion—Lieut.-Col. Ward.

Brig.-Gen. Robert D. Johnston.

First North Carolina—Col. Lowe.

Second North Carolina—Col. Cowan.

Third North Carolina—Col. Conner.

Fifth North Carolina—Col. Hyman.

Twentieth North Carolina—Col. Cook.

Twenty-third North Carolina—Col. Walker.

Fifty-fourth North Carolina—Col. Godwin.

Fifty-fifth North Carolina—Col. Kenan.

Brig.-Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur.

Second North Carolina—Col. Forney.

Fourth North Carolina—Col. Bennett.

Fourteenth North Carolina—Col. Haywood.

Thirtieth North Carolina—Col. Ashcraft.

Thirty-second North Carolina—Col. Brown.

Brig.-Gen. John Pegram.

Thirteenth Virginia—Col. Hunter.

Forty-ninth Virginia—Col. Wharton.

Fifty-second Virginia—Col. Godwin.

Fifty-eighth Virginia—Col. Funsten.

Brig.-Gen. James Dearing.

Fifty-first Virginia—Col. Smith.

Fifty-second Virginia—Col. Godwin.

Fifty-eighth Virginia—Col. Funsten.

Brig.-Gen. John C. Breckinridge

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except on the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$3 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year.....$12 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.....$20 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00, Five copies 1 year.....$ 8 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 50. SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 50.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized Traveling Agents.

Weekly persons wishing to form a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Up to the hour of going to press, we have received no news from Virginia really later than that given to the public yesterday afternoon. A battle was begun on Thursday, and probably renewed on Friday. After Gen. GRANT had crossed the Rapidan, it seems he was met by LEE, with his whole force, marching up from his defences on the Gordonsville road. A partial engagement took place between HANCOCK, who occupied our right, and LONGSTREET, while the former was endeavoring to form a connection with Gen. WARREN, in the centre, who was also slightly engaged. The loss is reported heavy on both sides. Our forces were disposed as follows: SEDGWICK on the right, WARREN in the centre, HANCOCK on the left, and BURNSIDE in reserve. More than one-half of Gen. GRANT's force was engaged on the first day, and the rebel onslaught was repulsed, though made with the evident intention of breaking up our column in detail. The locality of the battle-ground is in the densest part of "The Wilderness," a short distance west of the old battle-field of Chancellorsville. Among the casualties reported on our side are Gen. ALEX. HAYS, reported killed and Gen. BARNES and Col. GUSSER, severely wounded.

From that portion of Gen. GRANT's army moving under the direction of Gen. BUTLER we have full and complete advices through our special correspondent, down to Thursday evening, May 5, when the entire force had safely effected a landing at City Point, on the James River, without opposition. The expedition left Fortress Monroe on Thursday morning, at an early hour, and, preceded by army gunboats and a naval squadron, steamed peacefully up the James River, taking possession of Wilson's Landing and Fort Powhatan on the way, with no opposition from the enemy. The position of our army at that point was regarded as a very favorable one for threatening Richmond, and the occupation of the place without resistance from the enemy is undoubtedly a great feature of success. Cooperating with this movement is a formidable cavalry expedition, under Brig. Gen. KAUTZ, which left Suffolk on Thursday morning to strike the Richmond, Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad at a point well south of Petersburgh. Diversions were also made by a small cavalry force directly up the Peninsula to Bottom's Bridge, and by a brigade of infantry to White-House Landing, which commenced operations there as if with the intention of remaining permanently.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago *Journal* publishes an extract from a private letter, dated Nashville, May 1, which says: "This was the day on which the armies at Huntsville and Chattanooga were expected to move. It is reported this morning, however, that the movement has, for some reason, been deferred. There is probably to be a new order in the programme. It has been found out to a certainty that many of the rebel troops in JOHNSTON's army have gone to Richmond. The discovery of this fact may have something to do with the revocation of the order for a forward movement."

The Newark *Advertiser* acknowledges the receipt of letters from the Thirty-fifth New-Jersey Regiment, dated Decatur, Ala., April 28, which states that some of FORREST's men were just outside their picket lines, and occasionally make a dash upon our pickets, but are driven back every time. Generally three or four of them are wounded, and occasionally some killed. On the 27th they charged on one post of six men, and were handsomely driven off. They killed a private and wounded a Captain. Only two of the Thirty-fifth have been hurt; one was killed and the other wounded. The regiment has recently received new uniforms, and is regarded as the best drilled of any at that post.

Breadstuffs were very quiet on Saturday; prices of Flour declined 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl., and Wheat, nominally, 2c.@5c. ₩ bushel. Provisions were less active, and lowers had any existing advantage. Cotton was heavy and drooping. Groceries were in limited request. Whisky was in brisk speculative demand at advanced rates. Wool attracted less attention, owing to the high prices claimed by holders. Tallow, Tobacco, Oils and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. Freights were very dull, with 597 vessels of all classes in port.

CENTRAL PARK NOT THE PLACE FOR MILITARY PARADES.—We hope that those who are just now so anxious to convert a portion of the Central Park into a parade-ground, thoroughly understand what they are talking about. It might be possible to provide a graveled square—which would not do—as which was, two or even a third thousand men could drill and manœuvre in the park, either above or below the reservoir, though we do not see that it could be done without seriously interfering with its proper use as a public *garden*; and this, it must never be forgotten, is the main point. But in providing a parade-ground, it is not simply space for the troops that has to be provided—arrangements have also to be made for the spectators. All military shows call out a large body of lookers-on, composed mainly of decent people, but also to a great extent of vagabonds, and other mischievous or disorderly persons; and to their numbers the success in every direction, and cannot be kept within any fixed bounds by any police we are ever likely to have at our command. Many climb trees, trample down grass, break the shrubbery, if there are any such things in the neighborhood, and would certainly in a single Summer convert all that portion of the park in the neighborhood of the parade-ground, into a disgusting arid waste, like the City Hall Park at this moment. More than this, the habit of trespass, of running across the turf, taking short cuts in every direction, and in fact of breaking through all the rules which we have so generally respected, would soon be acquired, and we should see, before long, the magnificent pleasure ground, of which we are all now so proud, reduced to the condition of a ragged and disorderly pasture.

Troops ought never to be paraded in or near ornamental grounds; and they are not so paraded, as far as we know, in any other country. In Paris there is not only the plain known as the Champs de Mars appropriated to this purpose, but another of still greater dimensions at Satory, beyond the Bois de Boulogne. In Dublin, it is true, reviews are held in Phœnix Park, but Phœnix Park covers a space of 2,000 acres, while our Park covers only 700, and in addition to this the former is simply a wide extent of meadow, grazed with clumps of trees, while ours is essentially a garden, and a very beautiful one. It must not be forgotten, too, that in England and Ireland there is little or no difficulty in keeping turf exquisitely green and in good order all the year round, owing to the moisture of the climate, in spite of any moderate amount of trampling. Here it requires the greatest care to keep up anything approaching to a good lawn for even three months.

The place for a Champs de Mars, or great military parade-ground for this City, is unquestionably Harlem Plain, as near as may be to the upper boundary of the Park. It is a dead level, is within easy reach of the City by land and water, and can be approached by a pleasant march through the Park, and though last not least, the heights which surround it present exactly the kind of accommodation which is required for lookers-on. In fact, the declivity at the end of the Park might be terraced for this purpose.

The Great Battle.

That a great battle is going on in Virginia, even if not already concluded, seems to admit of no doubt, but the results are still in abeyance, and the details painfully meagre. Gen. GRANT's sudden passage of the Rapidan was undoubtedly a surprise to LEE, but the latter immediately marched out of his works on Wednesday, and on Thursday he precipitated his columns upon GRANT's veteran host, with an evident design of cutting off or cutting up one of our corps before it could be properly supported. But in this he was foiled. HANCOCK met his old antagonist, LONGSTREET, and held him at bay handsomely until he connected his command with WARREN, and on Thursday evening our troops rested on their arms, a compact, confident army, with the reserves under BURNSIDE, across the Rapidan, and in position for prompt support to the main army. Such heavy cannonading was heard on Friday morning as to leave no doubt but that the battle was renewed on that day. The locality of the battle-ground is in the densest part of that wild tract known as "the Wilderness," and only a short distance from the Chancellorsville battle-ground, even if the conflict does not rage over a portion of that same field.

From Gen. BUTLER's column we have very encouraging news. He effected a very successful landing at City Point on Thursday, with no opposition from the enemy, and his position is said to be an excellent one for threatening Richmond.

To-day will undoubtedly bring us fuller details of what is probably the greatest conflict of the war.

Giving the Battle-News.

It would be idle to look for a moderate regard to probability in those bulletins which supply the details of battles several days in advance of their occurrence. But one might expect some revision of the system, which, if it did not relieve the utterers of fabricated news from disgrace, might, at least, redeem their operations from the character of absolute and unpardonable folly. So long as the war continues there will not only be a class of vampires found, gloating in the life-blood of the country, but there will be professional pimps to cater to their lust. It is part of the national sacrifice to endure this affliction, in addition to the prime evil of the war itself. And what honest men and faithful citizens have to see to is, that they do not unconsciously aggravate the crime of defaming the army and disheartening the leaders by hasty assumptions, by giving to honest hope and steadfast faith the place which can only belong to actions done and duty fulfilled. While we abate no part of our condemnation against those who eagerly anticipate defeat, let us not forget if we would be wise, that there is error and danger in the opposite extreme, which blossoms forth victory in advance of its achievement, and opens the way for disappointment and chagrin by prefiguring impossible exploits and supernatural successes. In the early stages of the conflict it might have been a pardonable weakness to anticipate uninterrupted victory for the national cause, but the lesson has surely been often enough repeated for some men to learn that there is no miraculous interposition to be looked for in this war—that feeble generalship, immature plans of operation, occasional unsteadiness of nerve in the ranks, beside the thousand accidents of position, of mistaken orders, of climatic changes, have all to be reckoned with sober care in forming any estimate of value as to the fate of a campaign. Any, therefore, wise and clear-headed men, however firmly assured of a steady advancement for the cause they sustain, and of ultimate triumph for the right, will discourage whatever appears a hasty assumption of complete success—content in the conviction that the best has been aimed at in the Council of War, and that the bravest has been done in the field, of battle.

With those whose honest feelings sometimes take the place of their judgment, in this ill-advised business of fighting premature battles in their social communions, and portraying anticipated victories in their more ardent and oracular moments, only reflect on the contingent evils of super-sanguine stories from the battle-fields? The mischief done by the fair-weather newsman, whether he depicts imaginary battles in his uncertain quarters in the field, or romances in his social circle at home, is seen in various forms more or less dangerous. One of its first visible tendencies is to create distrust abroad in the progress of the national arms—alike on the part of friends and enemies. Too painful has been our experience of this already; and although time rectifies whatever statements may be palmed off as history, the nation and the nation's cause are none the less sufferers now. It is one of the strongest cards in the hands of the Anglo-rebel journals to play off the romances of war, which have too often supplied the place of a truthful record, since the opening of the rebellion. Why should these hirelings be left with such a card? There is no need for it; unless we are to confess ourselves a nation of children who must be petted and fed with romances.

And then, again, there comes into account the question of how a parade of impossible achievement, affects the hundreds of thousands of families who hark for every whisper from the battle-field with the breathless eagerness of hope, or the sad resolution which comes of despair. What a crime it surely is that the perverted ingenuity of the dealers in conjecture, should be permitted even for an hour to trifle with the feelings of those households that have given their bravest and best-beloved to their country in its struggle for existence. Look, moreover, what a picture these stories put before the world of our habits of self-restraint. See how they affect the estimate we place on the great qualities of constancy and endurance in the army, in contrast with the more common qualities of pluck and dash. How many of those who demand that each battle shall not only be a national gain, but shall also be an overpowering and decisive triumph, reflect that history assigns to the varying successes and failures of WELLINGTON's Peninsular campaign, the character of having furnished a far higher test of the qualities of the British common soldier, as well as of the British General, than the decisive struggle at Waterloo. If war is to be held as not an altogether unmitigated evil, it must be on the ground of its developing in the national character the high attributes of steady purpose, and firm, unyielding, persevering energy—scornful of mere difficulty, and superior to temporary reverses. To illustrate such qualities as these, more is needed than a mysterious fight "above the clouds," or a succession of supernatural feats on the earth beneath. Let us wait patiently, then, as becomes men, for the victory which must await an honest cause and stout and stubborn valor.

Garibaldi in England.

The popular reception of GARIBALDI in London struck the most *blasé* circles of English society with a new sensation. More than 500,000 persons poured out into the streets of the great metropolis, without the military or scarce the police to restrain, of all classes from the costermonger to the members of Parliament, to welcome the Italian Revolutionist. There was no martial procession or civic ceremony, but incessant waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and "huzzas which shook the houses," and a throng so vast and so much in earnest as apparently to give even the most critical of the public that thrill of sympathy which an immense multitude in excitement always produces. It was observed that all this grand ovation from *every class of a city*, the most given up in the world to material pursuits, was toward a man who "probably had not a hundred pounds at his bankers;" who was not titled or noble born; who had been defeated in a revolution, and who could not now benefit or profit any living Englishman. To conservative England he must have represented the very spirit of Red Republicanism which had been disturbing Europe for nearly twenty years. To successful and prejudiced England he was only a poor "foreigner," lame from a foolish outbreak against his own Government, without power or followers. And yet all England rose to do him honor; the City of London stopped in its immense and busy life to greet him; the Prince of Wales called on him; the nobility and gentlemen, the mechanics and factory workmen, all paid him their own mark of respect.

The organs of the English intellectual classes justly see in this an evidence that one reproach against the nation is not entirely merited; that they can feel for something besides success and rank, and money, and they draw hope of the future of a people which can still honor heroism and "kingliness," though defeated and shown in a cause which is not their own.

The reception of the Italian Liberator in England has been, indeed, to the whole civilized world, a most impressive sight. It betrays one of those noble sentiments, far-showing which, in like circumstances, our own people have been much laughed at, but which every reflecting American must truly respect in his countrymen. The American enthusiasm for KOSSUTH was even more the unselfish and generous admiration for great services and great sufferings in behalf of principles, than the English feeling for GARIBALDI; for KOSSUTH could by no possibility ever be of service to America, and was defeated beyond almost the hope of regaining success.

GARIBALDI is the most heroic figure in Europe. A simple, true, brave man, enthusiastic for Italian unity and for human liberty, having won a kingdom for his sovereign, but contented himself with his cabbage-garden on a little island. Flattered by kings and statesmen, but never yielding a hair's breadth of of his principles, or even softening a word, where right and truth are at stake. A liberator of oppressed peoples, a hater of bigotry and priestcraft, the undying enemy of the stupid Austrian tyranny, the friend of the poor and the down-trodden in all lands, defeated often, but never cast down, the conqueror of kingdoms but himself poor, the very embodiment of the purest European democracy—England might well stop her buzzing factory-wheels and her busy commerce a day, to welcome such a king of men. When peoples cannot honor such a character, they have become corrupted below the appreciation even of virtue and manhood.

But there was in this welcome of the great Agitator by aristocratic England, as well as by the masses, a deeper and more premeditated meaning, and we do not wonder that the ovation has been summarily cut short. It said to Austria, "If we take up the gage of battle with you for Denmark, we do not fight alone. Henceforth we are allies of the Revolution! We have at our control, not alone a paltry English army, but the hundred thousands of Italy, with the great Liberator at their head. We have the hundred thousands of Hungary. We are the friends of Poland. In the welcome to GARIBALDI you see the feeling of the British nation toward the oppressed nationalities!"

It is no wonder that the ovation has produced a profound impression in Germany and in Italy. It is but natural that the French Emperor himself should look with anxiety at this new alliance between England and Red Republicanism. His own throne will tremble when the Revolution is abroad, unless he can guide the storm. He understands the immense power of popular *feeling*, even in aristocratic and monarchic England. It is but rational to suppose that a hint from him cut short popular ovations which could only be dangerous, and that GARIBALDI's courtesy, as well as his wisdom, made him attentive to the slightest wish of the British authorities.

The visit however, short as it is, has left a deep effect, and its political fruits may, very probably, be seen in this generation and in generations to come.

The French Co-operative Societies.

Nearly all fair-minded persons who have investigated the subject, agree now that French socialism brought forth from its fanciful theories, one great economical fact which is of immense importance to the well-being of the working classes: the existence and the utility of "Coöperative Societies." A recent writer in the London *Spectator* has given a most valuable account of such of these associations as have survived the fall of Socialism, among the workingmen of Paris.

The Cooperative Societies, it must be remembered, are partnerships of mechanics and workingmen to manufacture, produce and sell certain things—the profits being divided according to various principles among the company. They also, in many cases, purchase fuel, provisions and whatever they need, and resell to the members at wholesale prices: thus saving middle-men both in selling and buying. A fund is also usually laid up for the sick, and the orphans and widows of deceased members. The principle, as we have before sketched in these columns, has been adopted and carried out with great success in the manufacturing towns of England.

Of the French Societies, the only one which has survived of those existing before 1848 is the Goldsmiths', now thirty years old, and very successful. But little more than a dozen members still live in comfortable circumstances, and among the most influential of the Paris mechanics. As each member signed a contract never to participate in the accumulated fund, the association have resolved, after their dissolution, either to hand over their property to a new association, or to give it to the municipal authorities to be used in charities.

Of the large number of associations which sprang up in 1848, and of which the great body received some three millions of francs from the State, only sixteen have survived, and of these only two participated in that subsidy, the Furnituremakers and Filemakers. The latter received a loan of 10,000 francs at three per cent., which they paid back in 1856. Their capital is not limited, but may accumulate to any amount out of the profits, after each associate has received an allotment on the scale of the wages he has earned in the year. These profits are capitalized for him at four per cent. Their present capital is 100,000 francs, the average profits on each man's wages being forty-three per cent.; the number of members, eighteen. The Furnituremakers have 25,000 francs, with twenty associates.

Of the other societies the Chairmakers' Association was founded in 1848 by eighteen artizans, on a capital of 315 francs. It has now, after various changes of fortune, 50,000 francs, with nineteen associates and an increasing business. Wages are paid by piece-work, but profits are divided according to the number of days' labor, in order to compensate the weak and unskilled laborer for his greater number of hours, a bit of socialism cropping out in these economical partnerships. This company have even had a sort of private paper currency, which has circulated freely among the petty shop-keepers of their quarter. The Lastmakers began with four workmen and the sum of two francs. They have now twenty-seven members, and their division of profits last year was at the rate of 21 francs 91 centimes per head, on the capital of 25,000 francs. Each member's contribution to the capital is now fixed at 1,000 francs, of which 200 are to be forfeited if he leaves the association.

But the most remarkable success has been attained by the Masons, which began entirely without capital, but which was able recently to contract for the erection of two theatres, at the cost of 1,500,000 francs. Their division of profits is somewhat remarkable; forty per cent. each year being allotted to capitalists who have loaned to them the sums necessary for their costly contracts, and the rest being distributed to the members, on the scale of their wages. Sickness or necessary absence from work does not cut off any member from his share of the profits, calculated on the whole year.

The Society of Spectacle-makers, which is the richest next to the Masons, is distinguished by its peculiar principles in the division of the profits. These are divided for each year, not according to each member's wages, but in just proportion to his wages and to his amount of accumulated earnings for previous years. The older associates have, of course, under this principle, a great advantage over the new, as it seems just that they should. This association, started in 1849 without funds, and now carries on a vast business, having thirty members, and employing one hundred and fifty workmen, and comprising an auxiliary establishment in the country for the manufacture of certain glasses. By the end of 1863, the original associates possessed each a property of 12,000 francs, invested in the capital of the company, amounting then to 150,000 francs. They divided that year 35 per cent. They have, beside, a sick fund, out of which an allowance of one franc a day can be made to any member disabled or afflicted with permanent illness, provided this be not due to misconduct. So that, as the writer in the *Spectator* remarks, "A founder of this Association, who, in 1849, could command nothing beyond his skill, if in the end of 1863 he should have found himself obliged to retire from work through incurable sickness, would have been the master of a sum of 12,000 francs, of which he could dispose as he might choose, and in the additional daily receipt of an allowance of one franc."

These results in the French Coöperative Societies, remarkable as they are, are surpassed, as we have previously shown, by those of the English in Rochdale, Manchester, and other towns. We are glad to see that the pressure of the times, the high prices of provisions and fuel, and the great profits of the middle-men in every branch, is leading some of our operatives to the formation of such a Society in New-York, to be called the "Commonwealth." As we have often said, it is nowhere so absolutely necessary as among the sewing-women, whose labor is so poorly paid and whose subsistence is eaten up by paying the profits of middle-men. A few pennies subscribed every week would enable these destitute women gradually to accumulate a fund, whereby they could eventually "coöperate," both in buying and selling—fitting up a store for the sale of their goods made, as well as for that of provisions and other articles needed by them, at wholesale prices to members and at low prices to the public. The experience of the French and English companies shows that laboring people may gain to themselves immense advantages by such a coöperation, and secure many of the benefits of capital. In these times, when we are first feeling some of the evils which are afflicting the laboring classes of the Old World, we should be glad to imitate their well-tried expedients for lessening these evils.

The Conference Around Denmark.

This Conference may be now sitting in London, but we should not be greatly surprised were it not yet assembled. It was originally to be held on the 12th ultimo, then it was postponed to the 20th, and, when the 20th arrived, and the representatives of the German Diet did not make his appearance, it was again postponed to the 25th, the fact being that neither the Austrian nor Prussian Ministers would take part in the proceedings till their colleague was present.

Meantime, Lord CLARENDON had been sent to Paris by the British Government, to apologize for past offences, and to endeavor to conciliate the Emperor. This stroke of diplomacy is said to have been eminently successful, and now it may be presumed that the *entente cordiale* is restored, and that England and France will be a unit in regard to the Danish question. How the compromise was effected is, however, a mystery. We know not whether Earl RUSSELL is to throw the Treaty of '52 overboard, or whether NAPOLEON is to abandon his scheme of appealing to the people. Most probably the arrangement does not require either party to make an entire sacrifice of his views, but merely binds the one to uphold the provisions of the treaty as far as practicable, and the other to offer no opposition to the use of the ballot-box as a last resort. By consenting to take his stand with England on the convention of '52, the Emperor, however, does not in reality concede anything material, that instrument being almost rendered a dead letter through the changes brought about in the circumstances of the belligerents by the war. The Duchies are now lost to Denmark, and though their sovereignty may be secured to King CHRISTIAN, they must henceforward be ruled as independent States, and not as fiefs of the Danish monarchy. That ancient monarchy is for the moment virtually among the things of the past, and a treaty which was specially framed to uphold its integrity cannot be very applicable, or of much validity, now that the realm in question is shattered. To enforce the provisions of the Treaty of 1852, under existing circumstances, would be about as practicable as to reconstruct the dismembered kingdom, and therefore England will have ultimately to come over to the views of NAPOLEON, and allow an appeal to the ballot-box. But can it be doubted that the German Plenipotentiaries will advocate such an appeal if the Powers favorable to Denmark should persist in attempting to carry out the stipulations of the London Convention. Baron VON BRUNN, the representative of the Diet, is a man who has taken a prominent part in this Dano-German controversy, and he brings with him to the conference a protest from the Saxon Chamber of Deputies, in which it is affirmed that the decision of the matter appertains not to the conference, but to the inhabitants of the Duchies. It is evident, too, from the instructions of the Federal Diet to its Plenipotentiary, that the German diplomats will act in concert, and that they are determined to effect the separation of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark at all hazards. The most that France and England can do, then, will be to preserve the sceptre of these provinces to King CHRISTIAN, by consenting to their virtual severance from the Cimbrian realm. Should the allies refuse to recognize the independence of these Duchies, the question of appeal will inevitably turn up, and, if adopted, not only will the Duchies be lost to the Danish monarchy, but even the Ducal crown will be lost to the Danish King. For should the Schleswig-Holsteiners be allowed to decide the matter, they will assuredly transfer their country and their crown to the Prince of Augustenburg.

Perhaps the wisest course that the allies could pursue under the very difficult circumstances in which they are placed, would be to regard the old Kingdom of Denmark as defunct, and to set about the formation of a great Scandinavian monarchy, which should serve as a powerful friend to them in time of need. They certainly cannot restore the integrity of Denmark or impart validity to the Treaty of '52, as long as they confine themselves to the office of mediators, as long as it is well known that they will render no material aid to their *protégé*. If they are pledged to maintain the integrity of the Danish Kingdom, and really desire to do so, they must abjure the functions of diplomacy, arm in defence of the prostrate realm, and call on the Venetians, the Hungarians and the Poles to rise against their oppressors, and strike for nationality and liberty. The integrity of Denmark can only be restored by kindling the flames of war from the Adriatic to the Baltic. Denmark can be resuscitated, but by no efforts of diplomacy can the miracle be wrought.

LITERATURE FOR THE DAY AND FOR ALL TIME.—Mr. ANDREW ROSENTAL, whose establishment on Broadway is the headquarters of the literary and intellectual classes of the Metropolis, has his doors ever wide open to the multitude eager for intelligence. All the ideas and all the publications that circulate on this continent or in Europe, he keeps on hand or is ready to provide. Dailies, weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies or annuals, any, or EVERY would say, all one to him. Paris, London, Munich, Vienna and Rome are in his quarters. Books of science and of art, the latest novels and the newest picture papers are on the counters of the great Italian. Among the best and most opportune things he is distributing upon these days is the "Shakespeare Tercentenary Number" of *Chambers' Journal*, the purchase of which will enable the reader to know everything that is known about SHAKESPEARE; for CHAMBERS has here collected in a popular form all that can be gathered respecting the poet's birthplace, life and works. It is illustrated by the Chandos portrait, the room in which WILLIAM was born, his desk and the font lately discovered, an Elizabethan clock, supposed to have been his property, the poet's house in Henley-street, and many other interesting views. Those who find all this insufficient can obtain PUNCH'S Tercentenary Number, or anything else at SHAKESPEARE'S.

Disciplinary Order from Gen. Burnside.

The General-Commanding publishes the following instructions to the men just entering the service of their country. He expects every old soldier, who has learned their value by experience, will join us in impressing their importance on those who are now to share with him the honor of a soldier's life:

On the march no soldier should quit the ranks, on any pretence whatever, without permission of his commanding officer. The army is about to move into the country of an active enemy, with no friendly force behind or near it, and every straggler runs the risk of the Libby Prison or a bullet.

No soldier should leave camp without his musket; nor, on any consideration, whether on the march or in action, take off his haversack, canteen or cartridge-box.

He should start with his ammunition within reach.

Washing the feet at night, greasing the stockings, and greasing the shoes, will prevent foot soreness.

Cavalry and artillery should husband their forage. Every soldier should endeavor to make his rations hold out longer than the time for which they were issued. A little saving may save a day's starving. It is well to make little bags, or some secure package, for coffee, salt, and sugar. If mixed in the haversack they become wet.

Blankets and overcoats should never be thrown away, no matter how tired or hot one may be. Cold nights follow hot days. The chief point in health and comfort is to sleep warm. At the same time the recruit should not overload his knapsack; by endeavoring to carry many comforts he may be compelled to throw away all.

He should never waste a cartridge or a cap; the time may come when every one will tell.

When on picket, he must remember that the safety of the whole army may depend upon his vigilance. He should observe and report every unusual sound or sight noticed. In case a number of the enemy, determined party, acting on the defensive and properly protecting themselves, can keep at bay many times their number, and thus give time to their comrades to form and come to their support.

In action he should keep cool, not loading in haste, but tearing the cartridge and pouring in all the powder before putting in the ball. He should aim deliberately, aim low, and pull the trigger slowly. One shot in five minutes, well aimed, is better than five in a minute, wild shots.

He should never leave the ranks to carry off the wounded without permission of his officer—the ambulance attendants will take care of them, and he must feel that his first duty is to stand by his comrades in the fight.

Spies and persons in citizen's dress found lurking in our lines with hostile intent should be immediately turned over to the provost guard.

Prisoners of war, wounded or not, should be treated with that soldierly kindness and consideration which the Ninth Corps has always honorably shown, and which is due an open enemy.

The General-Commanding desires to express to the Ninth Corps that he feels the same confidence in them now that he has ever felt in times past, and has ever found just cause for feeling. He believes that they will do their duty thoroughly and heartily on all occasions and under all circumstances.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
EDWARD M. NEALE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TESTIMONIAL COMPLIMENTARY TO THE CITY.—Some ten of the most eminent lawyers of the City have volunteered their services to the Citizens' Association to protect the interests of the City, and to vigorously prosecute any matters in its government which are considered illegal. The different appropriations will first come under consideration, and be rigidly scrutinized and their legality ascertained. If there be any which have not the authority of law, they will be opposed in the courts. Incessant vigilance as to all departments of the Government will be exercised. The organization design continuing its efforts and increasing its influence until the purpose of reform is attained. The different Ward organizations are permanent, and their strength continually increasing; already, it is believed, the organization holds the balance of power. It is worth while for citizens who have not attended any of the many meetings, to attend and hear some of the facts which have at last aroused taxpayers to demded action. There is nothing exaggerated; plain facts, such as any one can get hold of, are given.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN NATION.

The Nationality of the Democratic Party—Necessity of Continued Growth—Elements which Compose the American Nation—Their Homogeneousness Compared with Europe—The Irish in America—Nationality of the United States must Continue—Responsibility of Northern Democracy.

THE SARATOGA SENTINEL, April 23, 1864.

The other day I saw in one of the worst Copperhead sheets in this country, an extract from the *N. Y. Tribune*, glossed over as a most precious confession. It think it was precious for the Copperheads and disreputable to Republicans. It was in substance this: That there was a time when Mr. LINCOLN, Gov. MORGAN, and "most of us" were willing the South should separate peaceably, if they would go into convention, and have the thing done orderly! I don't know who "most of us" are; but, I know something of the people, and I know—that on the hypothesis that such a thing was possible—the result would have been, that the Republican party would have been utterly dissolved, the Democratic party become a war party, and the country involved in a worse war than it is now. The great body of the people are for war till the National Flag flies over every fort of our territory—and they would have denounced every leader, (whether in a Convention of States, or not,) who was for secession, as they do BURR and DAVIS. But let that pass. Men have a right to their opinions, and especially in the forming stages of public action. I have never happened to agree with the sort of people who thought this world is to be governed by conventions. But I do agree with the great body of people, who set the unity and grandeur of their country above all the considerations of party, and all the artificialities of convention. The American people are nationsal. Since the cosmopolitan wealth of Israel, no more people are more so. Why? This involves a view of their origin and growth. Mr. HERBERT SPENCER, (who is not so deep a thinker as his admirers suppose,) lays down the principle that a cause produces more than one effect—homogeneity produces heterogeneity—which is illustrated by many obvious facts. But this is only *apparent*. Unity can never produce anything but unity. The causes whichhe assumes contain in reality different elements. Applied to nations, agglommeration of different elements may possibly exist in one empire, (as in Rome, Austria, Great Britain.) But what is the consequence? An inevitable tendency of the different elements to fly off. The empire of ALEXANDER flew to pieces; and unless great changes are accomplished, that of Austria and Great Britain will do so also. This antagonism of elements may be very much diminished, and almost destroyed, if, instead of being localized, the diverse elements were socially mixed up in one country. If there was no Ireland, but the Irish were mixed up with the English, the case would be very different, and the great English difficulty removed. But where is that difficulty in American nationality? It does not exist. There is, in fact, a remarkable homogeneousness. Prof. BROWN, of Andover, said in some speech, several years since, that he thought the American people would be an improvement on that of nations, because their blood would be mixed by the continual immigration of foreigners. But who were those foreigners? In fact, they are the very same people migrating to this country now who were migrating here a century ago. We do *not* mix blood, in fact. The English and Germans are first cousins. The Irish are different; but, though many have come to this country, they have produced no sensible impression on either the current of blood or the current of thought. The idea that a people are to be improved by mixing blood must be taken with great allowance. Suppose you have the best blood in the world already, how are you to improve it by mixing with inferior blood? Is the mulatto superior to his white father? Can you improve Durham cattle by mixing them with the scallawags which are often seen in the New-York market? I say, then, the American nation is essentially homogeneous in its origin and progress. The Germanic immigration has not changed it in the least, for it is essentially the ancestral race. Taking the era of the peace of 1783 as a standpoint, we find the American nation at that time almost entirely homogeneous, excepting always the blacks, who then numbered but 650,000. From that era to 1860, the nation increased at nearly an average of 34 per cent in each ten years. Of this growth, 26 per cent was wholly the growth of the native American stock. About eight per cent was the increase by immigration. Of this growth by immigration, less than one-half was Irish. We have then this result, that admitting the Irish to be different blood, the whole increase from that source is but slightly more than *one-ninth* of the annual growth. But this is not the whole. The Irish produce no writers to influence the public mind, and they scatter over the country and intermix, so that, in the third generation—as can be readily observed in New-York—they are no longer Irish. They are thoroughly American. Thus we see that no sensible change is going on by intermixture with the white race. That remains, in substance, Anglo-American.

Suppose, however, you had as great an immigration of Chinese, Hindoos or Turks. You would have seen the nation running in great and discolored streams of diverse and antagonistic elements. There is no such thing. We have no yellow and brown races running in streams through the country: nor any other, (the blacks excepted,) who are not either of the original stock, or kindred with it. Even that red race, whose stalwart form and savage energies we might have hoped to preserve, are disappearing behind the mountains of the West—soon to be gone forever. One only race exists, which leaves its discolored trace in the national pathway. But no sooner did we have this one, than the fact that we had one diverse element began to produce what Mr. HERBERT SPENCER calls heterogeneous effects. The white race at the South are not a different people. They are the purest Anglo-American race we have. What antagonism had they to the American nation? Did they want to part with their kindred? More bit of it. Did they not send their sons to be educated in your colleges, and their daughters to your schools? Did they not love to walk with you through the green vales and hills of New-England? Did not the best statesmen of Georgia and the Carolinas strike the rolls of my *Alma Mater*—venerable NASSAU HALL? Why should they ever wish to leave their country? Everybody knows the story. It was this single diverse, antagonistic element which rose up as a barrier between them and their country. It was a heterogeneous effect, but it was because there was first a diverse element. But even this diversity did not make the effect, so much as a fact incident or collateral to that element. That fact was an artificial one. It was that the Anglo-American of the South happened to own that element. He was made antagonistic because he owned the only element that was antagonistic to nationality will be destroyed, and the natural and inevitable effect will be the return of the Southern American to his kindred and nationality. From the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the whole white race will be restored to the unity of natural and kindred relations. I say, then, that the American region will present a nationality more homogeneous than any other, unless it be the Spanish nation. The Russians, though nearly homogeneous, are not more so than our nation. It is to this fact—the spontaneity of homogeneous growth—which gives to both Russia and America the vigor and expansion of their mighty development. Could we grow with such vigor and rapidity if we had contending elements of Saxons, Celts, Chinese and Hindoos? Is the wide Empire of Russia, the Sclavon and the Greek Church reign, in unimpaired strength. Here in America, say what you will, the Anglo-Saxon and the Protestant hold dominion. What is to become of the black is not within the limits of this inquiry. He is powerless to change the current of events. This country is, in substance, a grand nationality—a nationality now too late to be materially influenced by other nations and other races. I cannot sympathize with any one who, for any cause, would have suffered this splendid structure to lose a single stone from its foundations. I have something within me which tells me that, when we see a nation growing up from small beginnings to mighty strength, that God intends, and will protect that growth—as he intended, and protected the growth of that venerable oak which flowers in the forest. I take pleasure in this idea. I take pleasure in another idea—that, in spite of the almost universal bowing down to trade and commerce, this war will evolve from the young men of this country something heroic—something noble—something which the shop and counting-house cannot give; some better and worthier views of their country's of their duties to man; and of the higher and nobler attributes of the human mind. If so, how rich will be the fruit! How green the laurels round the soldier's grave! How profound the gratitude which you and I shall owe to the defenders of their country!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

American Principles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If it is true that many American ladies have resolved to cease using imported fabrics, such a course will not only be a proof of real patriotism, but will also be an act of deep policy.

It is impossible to deny the great and hostile part that both England and France have taken in our civil war. By their incessant intrigues, and the secret promises of many of their chief men that the Confederacy should be promptly recognized; they encouraged the rebels to fire on our national flag—that magnificent symbol of liberty, the pride, hope and glory of mankind; and as such, so thoroughly hated and feared by the crowned heads and oligarchies of Europe. It was then very natural that they should do all in their power to break that Union which made our country so prosperous and happy, and threatened, by the moral effect of a complete success, to free all nations suffering from the crushing tyranny of monarchical Governments. The struggle between the two principles of absolutism and of liberty has never been so animated as at present, when the decisive battle may momentarily be fought. The present state of the old continent shows it clearly.

After the fall of the Roman Republic and that of France—which KINGLAKE, in his *Crimean War*, describes so truthfully—Louis BONAPARTE, wishing to follow the steps of the First NAPOLEON, and naturally averse to every free institution, determined to overthrow all the republics he could by any means. Therefore, after encouraging our dissensions, he found his way to Mexico, where he has *fabricated* an Empire. Thus in a cowardly manner, when we were in the midst of internal troubles, resisting in defense in the teeth of our House of Representatives, and utterly trampling upon every sacred pulsation of our nation's heart.

The great move that some of our ladies have inaugurated proves once more what has been so often said about women—that by a natural instinct, or a sort of intuition, they devine the *right time* at the *right time*. Such a measure on our part will lead to the best opposition we can just now give to the enemies of our country, and also create in it an unparalleled wealth for the future.

The French and English manufacturers will suffer immensely; their workmen—who would make the most industrious and moral emigrants—will come and settle here where they will find employment and liberty, and from them we will derive the same benefit that England and Holland did from the Huguenots after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. It is most certain that Louis BONAPARTE will then have very little support from the manufacturers and still less from the people, when the principal source of wealth in France is dried up. When we women reflect that by following the fashions of Paris intentionally made the most extravagant in the world by the Empress EUGENIE, to occupy the *ouvriers* of France, we have unintentionally, but powerfully contributed to maintain the detested enemies of liberty, we will indeed, with true Republican principle, retrede from such a path, and thus repair the harm done to our country's most sacred cause. Our noble example—when generalized among us—will no doubt be followed by the ladies of Spanish America. Thus Europe will bitterly regret her interference in the affairs of the new continent.

LAKE OSSAWANA, May 2, 1864.

Steam Boiler Explosions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have waited with some patience to see a clear and convincing statement of the causes of explosions from any of the witnesses examined as to the reasons of the explosion on board the United States steamer *Chenango*—but have waited in vain—not that I think men like Mr. DIXSON ignorant of the laws of explosions, but such men often take for granted a knowledge in others which they do not possess.

Will you give me space for a few remarks, while I try to make my own view of this matter clear, without attempting to appear scientific?

Foaming is not the immediate cause of explosions; it merely, so to speak, prepares the way for them, by laying bare boiler plate. That foaming may occur at very low heat and pressure, any one may see who will place water heated a little above 70° Fahrenheit under the receiver of an air-pump, and exhaust the air.

What occurs in an air-pump may occur in a boiler that has a small steam space. Each cylinder of steam taken out lowers the pressure under which the tons of water in the boiler remains liquid. Lower the pressure, and each pound of this water gives off the heat due to its former pressure, to the comparatively few pounds of steam in the boiler—or it forms steam in great volumes from the quiescent water; thus throwing the whole contents of the boiler into violent agitation, and laying bare for a moment large areas of plate. This is the first part of the process. I do not think that the plate is ordinarily so heated as to produce spheroidal ebullition. The surging of water in the boiler is too frequent for this to occur.

The large area of plate exposed in the so-called Martin boiler by foaming, must form steam rapidly as feed water flows over it. It is well remarked, "explosions often depend on time." If sixteen cylinders of steam are thrown into a steam space while but eight can be worked off, the boiler must be strained or ruptured.

I need say nothing as to gases formed in the boiler, (exploding,) nor of electricity. The merest child in chemistry knows this to be impossible.

I have spoken above of the so-called "Martin Boiler," for which Government pays a heavy royalty.

These boilers appear to me to be a poor copy of the Galloway boiler, the patent for which expired in England long since. See "ARNEDONE on Steam Boilers;" WEALE' treatise. These pamphlets can be had in any book-store.

The Galloway boiler is superior to the Martin in that the Galloway flues are elliptical and stronger than square flues, or flue boxes.

The tubes in these flues (the Galloway) enlarge as they go up, so that the steam as it forms cannot as

The Price of Coal—How to Reduce It.

New-York, Thursday, May 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NOW a custom of the New-York papers—one which has grown up within a year or two—to pitch into the coal dealers of the City of New-York, with a degree of asperity and abuse which is, in our judgment, worthy of a better cause. This periodical attack has never to my knowledge commenced at a time when dealers here had late in their coal at very high rates and had large stocks on hand, and when, if the prices fell one-half, the dealers in coal in New-York would be ruined.

I perceive by an article in the TIMES, of to-day, headed "Household Economy," that you turn a portion of your attention to the "coal corporations," and instancing the article of butter as an example, endeavor to induce your readers to try the same plan on the coal dealers. All right, my dear Sir; and in this you shall have the hearty cooperation of every dealer in New-York.

The price of coal at the commencement of the season, say the 25th of March, was for coal shipped from the Schuylkill region and delivered in New-York:

	Per Ton.
White Ash	$7 50
Red Ash	8 00

To-day the prices are:

	Per Ton.
White Ash	$9 00
Red Ash	9 50

an advance of $1 50 a ton by the cargo.

You are aware, I presume, that a coal-dealer cannot cart in and out of his yard, pile and screen a ton of coal and pay all expenses connected with the handling of it for less than $1 50 per ton, consequently the price now charged by the dealers is not out of the way. What then is to be done? Break down the prices at the mines, if possible, of course. How? Let all the dealers in this City and elsewhere refuse to buy any more coal than they need for immediate demand. Let all consumers give no orders at all at any price, for any more coal at one time, than will last them a month. Can you get people to do this? If you can you will certainly do the coal-dealers a favor. Suppose you try it in your editorials. The season has but just commenced, and already the shipments are commencing to increase over last year considerably, and by adopting the mode spoken of prices must fall. But if dealers and consumers will not do this, the first of July will see an advance charged in tolls by all the carrying companies. Boatmen will strike for higher freights, and coal will cost from $12 to $14 a ton by the Fall of this year.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sell every month 35,000 tons at auction, just enough to enable them to realize a large price on the rest of their coal at private sale. Try and induce the dealers to let the next month's auction alone. Above all, let consumers refuse to give any more orders than they need for immediate use.

I think, if this course is pursued by the papers generally, we shall soon see a change in the price of coal. A. B.

Domestic Manufactures—Artificial Flowers.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

The facts set forth by your correspondent of yesterday touching the condition of the manufacturers of artificial flowers, are perfectly true so far as they go, but they fail to give any adequate idea of the extent of the wants for imported flowers, which has existed for the last year to the ruin of all concerned in their manufacture here. Previous to the last year the production of flowers here has steadily progressed in both quantity and quality, until in the articles of home manufacture they are the French in their color and finish. Gradually, but surely, they were supplanting the article of Paris, using Yankee facilities that neither Europe or New-England, having renounced almost entirely the purchase of French goods. Within the last year all has changed. Not one American flower can be sold in Boston, where a hundred were sold in former times. The enhanced value of French flowers, bringing them at a price perfectly enormous, only seems to stimulate their consumption, and unless the loyal ladies of our country will encourage the use of domestic flowers by present and example, 3,000 girls in the City of New-York, who are unable to earn their livelihood otherwise, will be thrown out of employment, and a branch of industry which produces nearly two millions per annum, will be totally crushed. In view of these facts, will not our ladies make a movement, at once charitable and patriotic, which shall ensure a demand for *home-made* goods, nine-tenths of which are in every respect equal to the French, and cost less than one-half the amount. In everything save the greatest *novelties*, our manufacturers can produce flowers as perfect in color and style as the fabricant of Paris, so that the patronage of home industry involves no sacrifice of taste on the part of the wearer. In times like these, no person who holds dear the integrity of our national credit or commercial independence, should contribute a farthing to encourage *foreign* manufactured, at the expense of our own, but endeavor so to direct his expenses that the money may reflow into the pockets of the laboring classes, rather than into the coffers of Europe.

In 1812 it was considered disreputable to use imported goods, and a man was scarcely safe in the streets from violence if he appeared clad in aught but home-spun. Let the same spirit animate us today, and we shall, in thus strengthening ourselves, hold up the arms of all our leaders who are battling for our nation's life. PATRIOTISM.

The Death of a Distinguished French Literateur.

One of the most charming, candid and instructive books ever written on our country was by M. AMPERE, the intimate friend of the late Marquis DE TOCQUEVILLE. In the month of March he died, leaving a distinguished vacancy in the *Academie Francaise*. JACQUES ANTOINE AMPERE, born at Lyons in 1800, was the son of the celebrated mathematician, ANDRE MARIE AMPERE, who, many years before his son attained manhood, published some remarkable observations and speculations on electro-telegraphy. M. AMPERE *fils*, early entered upon a literary career and soon rose to a commanding position. It is true that he had great advantages in the warm friendship of CHATEAUBRIAND and BALLANCHES, the latter having introduced him into the first and most *spirituelle* literary reunion of France, which became so famous under the name of (and also in the mansion of) that beautiful queen of society, Madame RECAMIER. Before CHARLES X. fell, young AMPERE became one of the editors of the *Globe* and of the *Revue Francaise*, which was founded by GUIZOT to oppose the last Government of the Bourbons in France.

AMPERE's talents soon called him, under the Government of Louis PHILIPPE, to a high literary position. He had always manifested a lively interest in the literature of England, Germany and Scandinavia, as well as of his native land. His knowledge of the languages of these countries was not confined to the mere power of translation, but like GEORGE LOWESTOW, he visited or lived in every country of Europe and mastered most of its living tongues. For a number of years he lectured in the Sorbonne, as the substitute of VILLEMAIN, and in 1833 he was appointed to the chair of History in the College of France. Of his many works, well known on the Continent, are the *History of French Literature in the Middle Ages*, and the *History of French Literature on the Twelfth Century, Rome and Dante, Literary Studies after Nature, Egypt and Nubia, Une promenade en Amerique*, and *Roman History at Rome*. He was a frequent contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. His *Promenade en Amerique* would rank at the very best work on America by a foreigner, if his friend De TOCQUEVILLE had not written his *Democracy in America*. His style is flowing and graphic, his observations are fresh, accurate and just, and his volumes gave the people of France a better idea of our statesmen and *interests* than the graver works of De TOCQUEVILLE and CHEVALIER. He arrived here in 1851, and by his letters and personal acquaintance had the opportunity of seeing our best society. He gives sketches of WEBSTER, CLAY, CALHOUN and others, whom he met. He introduces to his readers more fully than any previous French writer, LONGFELLOW, BRYANT, WHITTIER, PARSONS, &c., &c. He gave a most interesting account of dessert at Cambridge, which has been translated into many languages. From each of the posts mentioned he makes ample quotations. He visited Canada and Mexico and makes some very judicious and instructive comparisons between the Great Republic and the countries named. In our South his eyes were not closed by the flattering reception and friendly hospitality which he received.—*Boston Transcript.*

The May Magazines.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS) for May opens with a pleasant paper by BAYARD TAYLOR, a leaf of his late Russian diplomatic experiences, describing a visit to the shrines of pilgrimage consecrated by the usages of the Greek church, in the picturesque but little visited waters of Lake Ladoga. No. 6 of Mr. MITCHELL's "Wet Weather Work" continues his gossip with the old horticultural writers of England, and, except in its too harsh judgment of HORACE WALPOLE, commends the reader's assent to its critical judgments, as the production of one equally at home in handling the spade or the pen of the belle-lettre essayist. The useful and the entertaining are blended in the translation articles, by Miss

Norton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, the present large Retail premises and Cash system of Arthur Scribner, by which he commenced active dealing, his business was done on Credit and *strictly* with the Trade.

The Norton Gold Pens are the only pens sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c., but Norton has to no one channel his pens, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, but one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Norton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Norton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion, to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower, from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, NEW ARK OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Diamond Pens and Extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory, No. 159 Broadway.

Wounded Soldiers Discharged can relieve their family by sending to ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCEY, Bankers, No. 25 Broadway, opposite Park Barracks.

One Hundred New and Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received. Pianos and Melodeons, at WARREN'S, No. 481 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. ROSS' Tasm invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof, cleanly, durable. Also, Varicocle Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

LOCK—SLEIGHT.—On Friday evening, April 29, by Rev. H. Fox, W. S. LOCK to Miss MARIA SLEIGHT, daughter of Samuel Sleight, Esq., all of that City.

DIED.

COOPER.—On Saturday morning, May 7, of convulsions, ANDREW V. COOPER, in the 10th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his uncle, John Eddy, No. 120 East 16th-st., on Monday, at 2 P. M., on Monday.

BURTIS.—On Friday morning, May 6, after a short but painful illness, MARY ANN, widow of William L. Burtis, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 29 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester County for interment.

KING.—In this City, on May 1, after a short illness, JOHN KING, aged 38 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from St. Stephen's Church, 35th-st., near Lexington-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; without further notice.

LANGSTAFF.—On Thursday, May 5, SUSAN M. LANGSTAFF, in the 24th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the house of his father, Stephen Langstaff, Esq., Yonkers, on Sunday, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Yonkers Depot on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

MERANE.—On Saturday, May 7, LOUISE, wife of Charles E. Merane, and daughter of John Kerr, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 324 Lexington-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

FUCKMAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, May 5, GEORGE FUCKMAN, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and those of his brothers-in-law, W. L. Gore and E. S. Fellows, and the members of Seven Rights Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 116 West 21st-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SLOANE.—At Thompsonville, Conn., on Saturday, May 7, JOHN SLOANE, formerly of Kilmarnock, Scotland, in the 83d year of his age.

TAYLOR.—At his residence, No. 61 Canal-st., on Saturday, May 7, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, printer, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 324 Lexington-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

FUCKMAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, May 5, GEORGE FUCKMAN, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and those of his brothers-in-law, W. L. Gore and E. S. Fellows, and the members of Seven Rights Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 116 West 21st-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SLOANE.—At Thompsonville, Conn., on Saturday, May 7, JOHN SLOANE, formerly of Kilmarnock, Scotland, in the 83d year of his age.

TAYLOR.—At his residence, No. 61 Canal-st., on Saturday, May 7, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, printer, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 324 Lexington-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Wounded Soldiers Discharged

can relieve their family by sending to ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCEY, Bankers, No. 25 Broadway, opposite Park Barracks.

One Hundred New and Second-hand Pianos

and Melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received. Pianos and Melodeons, at WARREN'S, No. 481 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. ROSS' Tasm invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof, cleanly, durable. Also, Varicocle Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

LOCK—SLEIGHT.—On Friday evening, April 29, by Rev. H. Fox, W. S. LOCK to Miss MARIA SLEIGHT, daughter of Samuel Sleight, Esq., all of that City.

DIED.

COOPER.—On Saturday morning, May 7, of convulsions, ANDREW V. COOPER, in the 10th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his uncle, John Eddy, No. 120 East 16th-st., on Monday, at 2 P. M., on Monday.

BURTIS.—On Friday morning, May 6, after a short but painful illness, MARY ANN, widow of William L. Burtis, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 29 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester County for interment.

KING.—In this City, on May 1, after a short illness, JOHN KING, aged 38 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from St. Stephen's Church, 35th-st., near Lexington-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; without further notice.

LANGSTAFF.—On Thursday, May 5, SUSAN M. LANGSTAFF, in the 24th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the house of his father, Stephen Langstaff, Esq., Yonkers, on Sunday, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Yonkers Depot on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAMES E. DUNSCOMB, Auctioneer.
AT SUBURBAN HOMES AND CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, from store No. 44 Water-st., on TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.,

A SCHOONER PRIZE SCHOONER LE ALTAD, Of 94 tons Unland Custom.
2 Bales Old Bagging.

CARGO OF PRIZE SLOOP JOSEPHINE,
6 packages Sea Island Cotton.
1 package Short Island Cotton.
FROM PRIZE SLOOP MARY.
40,000 Spanish Cigars, Regalia.
FROM PRIZE STEAMER MAIL.
6000 New-Orleans Sugar.

ALSO,
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1864.
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1865.
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1866.
Certificates of Cotton and bills and samples of Cotton, Custodians of Cotton and bills and samples of Cotton, at the office of Bonner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES G. CLAPP, United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at intervale, No. 141 Broadway, a large and well assorted stock of fine furniture, new and second-hand, viz: Parlor suites, chamber suites, library and dining room furniture, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, lounges, bookcases, hall furniture, &c. Furniture stored at reasonable charges.

REMAH H. LEDIG, Auctioneer.
COURTS, &c.—THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF FOREIGN PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEDIG will sell THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 12 and 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 663 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.'s, Goupil & Co.'s entire collection of foreign paintings, of great value, with many fine examples of the American school. Many valuable importations have been made to give especial attraction to this sale, which will be the last for the first time exhibited, including one of the very finest works by that celebrated historical painter, C. L. Muller,

"MARIE ANTOINETTE IN PRISON."

Also, the largest work in the history of auction sales in this country, one of those marvels of art by the great Meissonier,

"THE STANDARD BEARER."

the largest picture ever seen in America by Verboeckhoven—of a "Bull Fight;" one of the largest and best of H. Schlesinger's works, "The Toilet;" two very charming subjects by the popular Ed. Frere; and choice selections from the works of Landelle, Bouguereau, Toulmouche, Chavet, Drayer, Van Muyden, Berenger, Valerio, Troyon, Gudin, Le Poittevin, Vetter, Gallait, Leys, Lamorinière, Thaer, Couturier, Lemmens, Theo. Frere, Veyrassat, De Braekeleer, Willems, Peerts, Peyrot, Bonheur, Lesaulle, David, Marbotte, Gassemann, Jacque, Lambinet, de Hoog, Van Marck, Portier, Michel, Bernier, Troyon, Dubois, Lockert, Stapleaux, Waldorp, Pallant, Le Ray, Delignes, and many others of the French and foreign schools.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL

will be represented by a number of very desirable pictures selected from the studios of the artists, and will be fairly represented by this sale. Among others we present the names of Durand, Kensett, Bierstadt, Gignoux, Gaffney, Gifford, Richard Brooke, Shattuck, Hart, Cropsey, Hamilton, Hamilton, Hamilton, Hamilton, Whittredge, Kruseman, Haseltine, Haseltine, Haseltine

GEN. BUTLER'S COLUMN.

Continued from the First page.

discovered that the gallant Gunner had passed the place unmolested. The naval vessels, however, with excessive caution, had come to a dead stop at least two miles below. This seeming temerity of Admiral Lee was tacitly chided by Gen. Duncan's unarmed transports. They steamed gallantly past and up to the landing at the Point. As I before mentioned, Hinks's Division of negroes was the first to land, and the *Greyhound* came up just in time to see the first of the disembarkment.

For a few moments there was considerable anxiety felt as to the reception we should get. A rebel flag flaunted from a staff on the hill-top just above the landing, and to the right in a lower were rebel signal officers busily engaged in telegraphing. Capt. Stevens and Ensign Hazen, of Gen. Ames's Marine Brigade, sent some well-directed shots to the line of the signal-tower, and the communication was suddenly abbreviated. A few rebels then rushed toward the flagstaff to lower their banner, but some of the negroes, understanding their intention, and being desirous of having the satisfaction of lowering the flag themselves, fired a few shots which sent the rebels flying. The flag came down the hill with a whiz and was received industriously and was respected. A white-shirted negro-driver forthwith rallied trimly round the beach and joined his countrymen on the Lincoln gunboats. The flag-of-truce steamer *City of New-York*, which had Fortress Monroe, yesterday, was near the landing, with the large emblem of her peaceful mission flying. With her our fleet had no communication, and every care was taken that the rebels should have no shadow of a chance to accuse us of violating the sacred character by commencing hostilities under its operation. Major MELFORD, the officer in command of the truce, stood up stolidly and imperturbably, with folded hands, giving no sign of knowing his countrymen in the fleet, and passing no hint to them of possible danger from the shore.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

Following are the names of the vessels of Admiral Lee's squadron, which accompanied the army up the river: The *Metacom*, (flagship,) the monitors *Tunxis*, *Commodore*, *Sangus*, *Onondaga* and *Atlanta*—the eight of the last must be tantalizing to the enemy—the double-ender *Sachem*, *Mackinaw* and *Ocmulgee*, and *Commodore Morris*, *Hunchback*, *Commodore Jones*, *Dawn*, *Delaware*, *Putnam* and *Shamrock*.

REBEL GUNBOATS.

The army gunboats on rounding Turkey Bend discovered a rebel steamer reconnoitering. Chase was made, but Jonny Scotch opened his steam valves and started for home. He could not be overhauled.

M. J. W.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7.

GUERRILLA ATTACK.

As the train from Brandy Station was on the way down this morning, when about three miles this side of Bull Run, it was fired into by guerrillas concealed in the woods. A volley was returned by the guard on the train.

TESTIMONIAL TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at Speaker COLFAX's residence to-night, it being the friends of a costly service of silver, as a testimonial for his unswerving faithfulness to principle and to duty.

The Commissioner of the Currency, Mr. McCULLOCH, made an exceedingly appropriate and patriotic speech, which was replied to by the honored recipient in a manner not less appropriate and impressive. He said he desired no other inscription upon his tomb than that he always endeavored to perform his duty.

The company were boundfully entertained after the interesting ceremonies were concluded.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The nomination of Brig.-Gen. EDWARD R. S. CANBY, of the United States Volunteers, for Major-General, was sent to the Senate to-day and immediately confirmed. He left the city to-day to enter upon his new command.

The Senate also confirmed the *following* nominations as Brigadier-Generals: Col. Daniel H. Rucker, Col. Robert Allen, Lieut.-Col. Rufus Ingalls, and Col. John W. Turner.

The Senate also confirmed DELANO T. SMITH and ELISHA F. PORT to be TAX Commissioners for the State of Tennessee; CHARLES K. WELLS to be Postmaster at Milwaukee; MERIDAM CRAWFORD to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Oregon, and ABRAHAM BURNETT, of Kansas, to be Agent for the Indians at Kickapoo Agency.

The Senate also confirmed the following: First Lieut. JOHN B. CAMPBELL, of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, and Capt. ELISHA H. LUSHBROOK, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, to be Inspector-General, with the rank of Major.

PROVINCIAL TORNADO FUND.

The State Department has been officially informed that hereafter all vessels entering St. Johns, Newfoundland, are to pay a tonnage fee of five cents per ton, in addition to the twenty-five cents now charged, for light dues, which, with the pilotage, will make the port charges amount to about thirty-eight to forty cents.

THE INDIANS.

A recently passed law makes provision for the permanent settlement of the Indians of Utah in the Weber Valley, in that Territory. It appropriates thirty thousand dollars for agricultural improvements, to enable them to become self-sustaining.

THE ALLEGED CAPTURE OF DECATUR.

No information has been received here in relation to a reported capture of Decatur, Ala., by the rebel FORREST, and murder of the garrison. It is believed to be a canard.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7.

The President *pro tem.* presented the resignation of Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, Chaplain.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a bill making an additional grant of land to aid in constructing a railroad from St. Paul to a point between Big Stone Lake and the mouth of the Sioux Wood River. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate at 12½ o'clock, went into Executive Session, and continued therein until 4 P. M.

On the reopening of the doors a resolution of Mr. HALE, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the record of the Wilkes Court-martial was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

Launching of the Steam-battery "Chimo."

BOSTON, Friday, May 6.

The iron-clad steam-battery *Chimo* was successfully launched to-day from the Atlantic Works, East Boston. She is of the same model as the *Chimo*, which was launched Thursday night.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 7.

A fire broke out in No. 11 Randolph-street, this morning, destroying EGGLESTON's furniture store and MERRIAM's boot and shoe store. Loss $80,000, of which $30,000 is insured in Buffalo.

The Damascus Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 7.

The steamship *Damascus* sailed at 2½ o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Forrest's Cut-throats Defeated by Gen. Sturgis.

The Rebels Driven from their Intrenchments Near Bolivar.

CAIRO, Friday, May 6—P. M.

The steamer *Hillman* has arrived here with one day later advices from Memphis.

The advance of Gen. SMITH'S cavalry, 7000 strong, with two pieces of artillery, encountered a band of FORREST'S men, 1,000 strong, near Bolivar, Tenn., on the south side of the Hatchie River, on Monday last.

A severe fight took place, lasting two hours, and resulting in the rebels being driven from their entrenchments, when they retreated across the river, through Bolivar, destroying the bridge behind him.

It is reported that FORREST was present in the fight. He is beating a rapid retreat into Mississippi.

Gen. SMITH is in hot pursuit.

Our loss was two killed and ten wounded.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Reported Capture of Gen. Steele's Wagon Train Confirmed—Alarm at Little Rock.

CAIRO, Friday, May 6.

We have highly important news from the Southwest.

On the 25th ultimo, a wagon train, consisting of two hundred and forty wagons, was captured by the rebels while returning to Pine Bluff, together with the escort, under the command of Col. DRAKE, comprising the Twenty-sixth Iowa Regiment, the Seventy-seventh Ohio Regiment, and the Forty-third Indiana Regiment, with four pieces of artillery.

Gen. STEELE left Camden for Little Rock on the 20th ult., being out of supplies. On the 30th he crossed the Saline River. Before the crossing he was attacked by the rebels under Gen. FAGAN, and during the evening a portion of the rebel cavalry crossed above there, and proceeded within eight miles of Little Rock, causing a great deal of alarm.

Gen. STEELE, during the whole march in the retreat, was harassed by the rebels, but he was able to keep them from doing him material injury. He found it, however, necessary to destroy his trains and demolish every bridge behind him, as he passed rapidly along.

On the 1st of May, Gen. STEELE'S main force was within forty miles of Little Rock, and his cavalry had reached that place.

Officers recently from Little Rock report that place and Pine Bluff were safe, the latter point having been strengthened by three hundred men under Gen. ANDREWS.

In the attack made by the rebels on Gen. STEELE'S forces, while crossing the Saline River, Maj. ARNESON and Lieut. HENRY were killed. The loss is heavy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Depletion of Troops to Reinforce Lee—Female Bread Riot in Savannah, etc., etc.

FORT MONROE, Saturday, May 7.

Further advices of the fall of Florida state that Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are nearly depleted of rebel troops, who have been sent north to join LEE's army.

Admiral DAHLGREN had arrived at Hilton Head.

A torpedo was discovered in the St. John's River, on the 3d, with a dead negro attached to it.

A great female riot occurred in Savannah, on the 17th ult. The women collected in a body, with arms, and marched the streets in a procession, demanding bread or blood. They seized food wherever it could be found.

The soldiers were called out, and after a brief conflict the ringleaders were put in jail.

The rebels had been making demonstrations at Charleston, but were shelled out by our gunboats.

From Cincinnati.

A FIRE—THE DRAFT.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 7.

The building on Pine-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, known as "Palace Garden," was destroyed by fire this morning.

Among the drafted in the Twenty-second Ward yesterday, were T. BUCHANAN READ, F. B. PUTNAM and E. HENDERSON, editors of the *Commercial*.

The draft in the Third Ward takes place on Monday.

Gens. Canby, French and Keyes.

Gen. CANBY has been appointed a Major-General by the President, and ordered to the command of the Departments of Louisiana and Arkansas, and not of all the troops west of the Mississippi River, as erroneously stated.

Maj.-Gens. FRENCH and KEYES have been mustered out of the volunteer service by order of the President.

OBITUARY.

William Saar, Pianist.

It is our painful duty to-day to record the death of a very promising and talented young man—WILLIAM SAAR, the pianist, who died in Havana on Thursday, April 28, at the age of 20 years.

His brief life has been totally devoted to music. Mr. SAAR was born in Vienna, but when a child his parents emigrated to this country, and have ever since been residents of New-York. The young SAAR showed in his early youth unusual taste and talent for music, and received, therefore, a thorough musical education—first from his father, Mr. DOMAS SAAR, a well-known instructor, and at a later period, when further advanced, from European masters, by KULLAK, in Berlin, and MOSCHELES, in Leipsic. After his return to this country, some five years ago, Mr. SAAR played with great success at one of the Philharmonic concerts, and gave subsequently a series of "chamber concerts," in alliance with ROBERT GOLDBECK and other artists. His piano compositions are numerous, but all as yet in manuscript. We only mention a concerto, which is pronounced to be excellent by musical authorities.

Not a year ago the young pianist received an invitation from the Directors of the Philharmonic Concerts to play at one of their performances, and while in his endeavors to study for this occasion he overtaxed his physical abilities and ruptured a blood-vessel. Since that time his health declined, and the last hope his physician and parents had was in a change of climate. He, therefore, embarked for Havana at the beginning of the Winter. But it was of no avail; athropos cut short his thread of life, without listening to the prayers of his aged parents, whose only hope and pride he was. Mr. HARRY HERMANN—he whose name he died, and who deserves the praise of all for the faithful friendship he bestowed upon the deceased—will bring on his compositions and effects. The body had to be interred in the then sandy ground of Havana, as the physician who embalmed bodies happened to be sick, and the heat in the intense there to allow bodies to remain lying *more than forty-four hours.*

As a musician, Mr. SAAR was too arduous, and possessed, perhaps, of too much zeal to endure the reverses and hardships of the life of an artist; personally he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. A funeral testimonial will probably take place soon, given by the profession and his friends, to show their regard to their late associate and friend, and give a mark of sympathy to the deeply afflicted parents.

DESPERATE FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—At about 9 o'clock last evening, an altercation arose between PATRICK O'SHEA and WM. HAMMELL, in CLARK'S liquor-store, No. 45 Henry-street, which resulted in O'SHEA being so seriously stabbed in the abdomen that it is feared the injuries will prove fatal. It appears the parties were friends, and had been drinking together in the liquor-store, when a wrestling match was proposed and accepted. In the wrestle HAMMEL was thrown, which so incensed him that he drew a knife and attacked O'SHEA, stabbing him as severely in the abdomen that the intestines of the wounded man protruded. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where the surgeon in attendance gave but slight hopes for his recovery. In the excitement of the stabbing, HAMMEL fled, and up to a late hour last night had not been arrested, although the Seventh Precinct Police are searching diligently for him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Street Department Contracts.

On Thursday, bids were opened at the Street Department for several jobs. The following is a statement of each job, the number of bidders for it, time allowed in which to do it, and the total sum at which it was taken:

Regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-fourth-street, between Avenues A and B, and to flag a space four feet wide through the same, where it is not already flagged—4 bids; time, 45 days; to J. D. MOORE, at $2,235.

Resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, and flag the same full width where not already done—7 bids; time, 20 days; to JOHN S. MADDISON, at $301 98.

Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide—5 bids; time, 30 months; to T. CARMINE, at $15,548 34.

Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, in Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, where required—4 bids; time, 45 days; to WM. A. CUMMINS, at $1,019 63.

Regulating and grading West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets; also setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in West-street, from Hammond to the south side of Hoboken-street—6 bids; time, 3 months; to J. ROURKE, at $1,293 15.

Setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenue, and flag four feet wide, at such places as necessary—6 bids; time, 25 days; to J. D. MOORE, at $1,945 62.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, and flagging four feet wide where not already done—6 bids; time, 4 months; to J. D. MOORE, at $6,086 25.

Same work in Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, was withdrawn by the Street Commissioner.

Same in Sixty-second-street, from Third to Lexington avenue—5 bids; time, 15 days; to T. CARMINE, at $565 66.

Setting curb and gutter stones in Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and flagging four feet wide where not already done—6 bids; time, 10 days; to P. MOORE, at $600.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stones on westerly side of Seventh-avenue, from Greenwich-avenue to West Twelfth-street, and on east side of Greenwich-avenue, from Seventh-avenue to West Twelfth-street, and flag full width where not already done—4 bids; time, 15 days; to WM. A. CUMMINS, at $641 02.

Flagging full width the sidewalk of Forty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, where not already done—4 bids; time, 50 days; to JOHN S. MADDISON, at $1,821 71.

Filling sunken lots between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and Third and Lexington avenues—3 bids; time, 4 months; to PATRICK FARLEY, at $1,191 90.

Rebuilding, widening and repairing pier No. 48 North River—1 bid; time, 120 days; to D. RADCOCK, at $44,300.

The City Inspector and His Department.

Wednesday, City Inspector BOOLE suggested to the Common Council, the means by which to rid the City of the pest of fat-boiling establishments. It appears that the ordinances in regard to this class of nuisances, which are treated as being dangerous to the health of the City, extend only to bone-boiling—in fact, covering nearly all things in the manufacturing line, that produce stench, which might engender disease, except fat-boiling. *It is to this particular* kind of nuisance that Mr. BOOLE has called the attention of the Common Council; and he has suggested, as the most effectual method of securing an undoubted power to drive it beyond the limits of the City, that the Board of Health be convened. Promptly conceding the merit of the suggestion, both Boards of the Common Council yesterday adopted a resolution requesting Mayor GUNTHER to convene the Board of Health, whose power in respect to protecting the health of the City is unlimited. Mr. BOOLE says he has done all that lies in his power as City Inspector to abate the evil of fat-boiling in the City, but that his powers have been allowed him to restrict it to any material degree. It now remains with the Mayor to decide whether the reform suggested shall be prompt-ly carried into effect, though the Common Council desire to go straight ahead, and to aim directly at the abolishment of the evil, else they would not have so quickly responded to the suggestion of the City Inspector.

The Street Cleaning.

At the request of the Mayor the Comptroller and City Inspector met him at his office yesterday, to take steps to contract out the work of cleaning the streets, as required by the City Tax Law. The Corporation Counsel was also present. The result of the meeting was to direct the Corporation Counsel to prepare forms of proposals and specifications for the contract. Subsequently the Comptroller and City Inspector visited the City Chamberlain, when arrangements were made by which the expenses for street cleaning thus far incurred this year will be paid some time during this week. The Chamberlain agreed to make the payments and risk the chance of getting a return of the money sooner or later. This is fortunate for the street cleaners, who were growing very impatient for their money, and threatened, a few days ago, to stop all work if their pay was not forthcoming soon.

The City Appropriation Ordinance.

Mayor GUNTHER had not signed the City General Appropriation Ordinance up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, but the impression prevailed that he would sign it in a day or so. As soon as it is signed, Comptroller BRENNAN will begin to pay. Salaries will be paid first. The Comptroller has taken every pains to give the City officials their due at the earliest possible moment. The warrants for the salaries are all drawn for the months of January, February, March and April. Other payments he will be obliged to exercise some discrimination about, as some of the appropriations are inadequate to meet last year's arrearages, let alone claims upon them for the present year. It is his intention to consider the needs of the claimants, and the justness of their *claims, and pay out accordingly.*

Commissioners of Health.

This body met yesterday at noon, at the call of the President, (Mayor GUNTHER,) but no business was transacted further than to discuss, conversationally, the power of the board, in conjunction with the City Inspector, to abate and abolish nuisances. The basis of the talk was a verbal opinion of the Corporation Counsel, given about a month ago, and which was recorded upon the minutes of the board. The point aimed at was how to banish the fat-boiling establishments and other similar nuisances from the City. City Inspector BOOLE, it is understood, expressed an earnest desire to get rid of them before the hot Summer weather comes round, and, to accomplish the work, he seeks to be supported by strong power, so that he may not be made personally liable for his action. He urged that the only way in which the reform could to that effected was to have the authority of the Board of Health for carrying it out. He has made the same suggestion to the Common Council, who have adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Health. The subject was finally put off for further discussion on Monday.

The Tax Commissioners.

THE NEW BOARD ORGANIZED.

The new board met yesterday morning in the Commissioners' office and organized, Mr. E. W. ALLEN being appointed President. Mr. ALLEN then formally demanded of Messrs. WILLIAMSON and BROWN the books, papers, keys of safe, &c., at the same time informing them of the organization of the new board and of its election. Mr. WILLIAMSON, on behalf of the old board, refused to give up the keys.

The members of the new board then instructed the deputies to proceed with the office business as usual, but to report to them.

The old board held a meeting yesterday, Mr. ALLEN not being present they will hold another meeting on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, and Mr. ALLEN has been notified then to appear.

Patriot Orphan Home.

The New-York Ladies' Educational Union have purchased a beautiful and commodious property in *Flushing, L. I., where they have permanently estab*lished their institution for the protection and education of the children of our soldiers, both of the army and navy. The building will accommodate *three hundred.* They have now in charge *one hundred*, and daily applicants are begging, through parents or friends, to be admitted. The ladies are anxious to relieve the wants of these little ones whose natural protectors have fallen on the battle-field or lie in hospital disabled from wounds, and they appeal to our citizens for assistance. They want contributions of money, of clothing, of provisions of every sort, and so fast as they shall receive the aid required, confident will they most gladly admit the boys and girls of our patriots, and be unto them both father and mother so far as possible. Send all donations to "Receiving Office," Patriot Orphan Home, No. 14 Bible House, Astor-place, to which place address all communications.

Mrs. WM. TOPPING, President.

Mrs. WM. J. HARDCE, Treasurer.

Mrs. EDWARD FINCH, Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. S. H. TYNG, D.D., President Board Counsellors.

Rev. PETER STRYKER, Secretary.

Election of Officers of the Produce Exchange Company.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, held May 5, 1864, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—F. L. FEARING. Vice-President—Wm. M. NEWMAN. Treasurer—Edward CROMWELL. Secretary—Samuel NIMMONS. Also the following Standing Committees. Finance Committee—Edward Cromwell, John E. Wright, Wm. H. Newman. Building Committee—Stephen D. Harrison, George D. Cregin, Peter Rice, Robert J. Randolph, Edward Cromwell.

Harbor Defenses.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., were Friday afternoon, mustered into the service of the United States for thirty days, by Capt. RANSOM, United States Army. The regiment received their uniforms in the morning, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon they formed line, and marched down Broadway to the Battery, where they embarked, on their way to Forts Richmond and Tompkins, which they are to garrison.

The regiment numbered nearly 500 men, and their fine appearance and soldierly bearing attracted much attention.

The following is a correct list of the officers:

Colonel, OSCAR D. ASHLEY; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles M. Catlin; Major, N. W. S. Catlin; Surgeon, Henry Sims; Assistant Surgeon, J. M. Purdy; Engineer, H. J. Scudder; Quartermaster, J. A. Tompson; Adjutant, A. G. Montgomery, Jr.; Paymaster, Walter Rome; Commissary of Subsistence, T. W. Morris.

Company A—Captain, Charles G. Chapman; First Lieutenant, John Fullinger; Second Lieutenant, F. Hart.

Company B—Captain, Thomas Stephenson; First Lieutenant, G. W. Reister; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Diegman.

Company C—Captain, W. B. Oliver; First Lieutenant, E. S. Chestre; Second Lieutenant, Calvin Noyes.

Company D—Captain, William H. Ferrar; First Lieutenant, George M. Dusenbury; Second Lieutenant, A. D. Shaw.

Company E—Captain, E. W. Reynolds; First Lieutenant, A. Wheelan; Second Lieutenant, Ezekiel de Morelle.

Company F—Captain, George W. Lyon; First Lieutenant, A. S. Terry; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Davies, Jr.

Company G—Captain, A. A. Drake; First Lieutenant, H. Galpin; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Davies, Jr.

Company H—Captain, J. W. Waring; First Lieutenant, D. B. Beaver; Second Lieutenant, Joseph F. Weller.

Company I—Captain, J. T. Underhill; First Lieutenant, A. D. Hedgeman; Second Lieutenant, C. W. Starr.

Company K—Captain, W. O. Roome; First Lieutenant, Charles Decor; Second Lieutenant, Richard Blake.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1864.

The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the decision of his Honor Judge DOWLING, in the matter of the charge preferred against me by Messrs. Green & Co.

It will be observed that after a long and tedious examination the complainants failed to substantiate their charge, whereupon the case was promptly dismissed. Very respectfully,

OSCAR G. BERNARD.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIVE MEN DROWNED—FOUR OF THEM UNKNOWN.—An unknown man, about forty years of age, *five feet seven inches in height*, stout built, with long, dark hair and whiskers, was found floating in the water at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River.

Deceased was dressed in a black coat and pants, brown vest, gray woolen stockings and lined shoes. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body. The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of an unknown man found in the water at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, East River. Inasmuch as there were no marks of violence on the body, a verdict of death from drowning was rendered. Deceased was about 25 years of age, five feet eight inches in height; was dressed in black pants, blue flannel shirt, and army shoes. He had a leather strap about his body.....Coroner HAUSMAN held an inquest on the body of an unknown man found in the water at the foot of Beach-street. He is dead. Deceased was about five feet seven inches in height, dark hair and goatee. His dress consisted of a white muslin shirt and a dark coat, pants and vest. The body had been in the water several weeks.....Another unknown man was found in the water at the foot of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, E. R. The body had been in the water but a few hours. He was five feet six inches in height, had straight brown hair and hazel eyes. Deceased, who was obviously an Irish laborer, had on when found, corduroy pants and around his waist a leather strap.....Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body of THOMAS STAR, a porter, employed recently at No. 6 Beaver-street, who was drowned at the foot of Whitehall-street in consequence of accidentally falling overboard while intoxicated.

DETENTION OF THE STEAMER MEXICO.—The steamer *Mexico*, Capt. CROWELL, lying at Pier No. 13, North River, bound for Havana, was detained yesterday afternoon by the Custom-house authorities on suspicion that a portion of her cargo was contraband of war. Five cases of rifled muskets were found on the deck, and other circumstances connected with the lading of the vessel gave rise to the suspicions causing her seizure. Her captain asserts that he refused to take the arms aboard, and had no intention of so doing.

Union State Convention.

A Union State Convention will be held at the City of Syracuse on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF MAY, 1864, at 12 M., to choose delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th day of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President of the United States.

All Union Electors of the State of New-York, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the strong arm of war by a victorious war and all just and efficient means, are invited to send from each Assembly District three delegates to represent them in said convention; such delegates to be elected at conventions called for the purpose by Union Local Committees hereinafter organized. *Dated Albany, March 2d, 1864.*

CHARLES JONES,	WM. E. STEWART,
JAMES KELLY,	R. D. ROBERTSON,
JOHN CHEEVER,	T. O'DONNELL,
HAMILTON HARRIS,	J. S. LINCOLN,
T. W. FREEMAN,	L. B. FISHER,
JOHN A. COOKE,	WM. GLEASON,
D. URBEE,	ISAAC FULLER,
W. LAPHAM,	JAMES C. JACKSON,
D. V. BERGEN,	J. H. FRAZEE,
W. S. CUSHMAN,	J. M. SCHERMERHORN,
FRANK BISCOCK,	L. D. COBB,
BENJAMIN FIELD,	

In pursuance to the above call, at a meeting of the UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the City and County of New-York, held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, on Thursday evening, May 5, 1864, the following resolutions and call for the Primary Election were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in accordance with the call of the National Union Committee, and in pursuance of the recommendation of the Union Committee of the State of New-York, that all Union organizations heretofore recognized by said Central Committee be requested to meet and elect at least three delegates from each Assembly District, to meet at Syracuse on the 25th day of May, for a State Convention, to choose delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th day of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Union Central Committee of the City of New-York, now and heretofore recognized, and at this time represented in the National and State Central Committees, do order and direct that the Ward Associations now represented in the Central Committee of this City shall meet at their usual places of meeting, or at such other places as the Ward Associations may select in their respective Wards, on the evening of the 18th of May, for the purpose of holding a Primary Election to choose three Delegates and three Alternates to represent each Assembly District in this City at a State Convention, such Primary Election to be held in accordance with the rules herein named, and in virtue of the exigencies of the times, said Central Committee earnestly recommend to the Union Ward Associations throughout the City and County to cordially invite all loyal Union men to unite for the time all differences and rally to the support of the Government in its efforts to put down unprovoked treason, which for the last three years has threatened the existence of our beloved Union and the rights of man, and that all Union-loving voters be requested to unite with the Ward Associations in their Wards in selecting for the State Convention such delegates who are known for their integrity of character and loyalty to the Union, and to such men only can the votes of the Union Ward Associations in this City be given. That the various Ward Associations be requested to meet in their respective Wards on or before the 20th day of May, and make such arrangements as *they may deem necessary to carry said Union* men of their Wards as shall pledge themselves to support the nominees of the National Union Convention.

Resolved, That the Union Ward Associations south of Fourteenth-street shall meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, at 7½ o'clock, and elect by ballot three Delegates and three Alternates, to represent said Assembly Districts in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 25th day of May, 1864. And be it further

Resolved, That the Union Ward Associations north of Fourteenth-street shall meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, at 7½ o'clock, and elect by ballot three Delegates and three Alternates, to represent said Districts in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 25th day of May, 1864.

Resolved, That the President of the Ward Associations, or in his absence, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of each Ward Association, shall appoint at least three inspectors, whose duty it shall be to act as such, and count the votes, and report the same to the association, and when approved by the officers of the association, said officers and inspectors, or a majority thereof, shall sign the credentials of the delegates elected.

The election shall be conducted under such rules and regulations as the Ward Associations have conducted the elections heretofore, and in pursuance of the regulations of the Central Committee of 1862, continued in force up to this time.

The election shall in all cases be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be permitted to vote at the election of such delegates unless such voter resides in the Ward in which he offers to vote.

The Inspector of Election shall keep a careful record of the names of all persons voting, and certify to the same.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Assembly Committee, south of Fourteenth-street, shall sign the credentials of the delegates elected to the State Convention, to be held in Syracuse, May 25, 1864.

The Assembly District Conventions, south of 14th-st., shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the following named places:

I—No. 37 Greenwich-st.
II—Golden's Hall, corner Franklin and Centre sts.
III—Franklin-st., adjoining Fifth Ward Hotel.
IV—Nos. 192 and 194 Henry-st.
V—Spring-st. Hall, No. 228 Spring-st.
VI—No. 276 Grand-st.
VII—Jefferson Market.
VIII—Corner of Pitt and Broome sts.
X—Lincoln Hall.
XII—No. 21 Avenue D.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.
HENRY H. HICKS, } Secretaries.
OSCAR H. HALE, }

Evening Exchange.

$5,000	American Gold	171	100	Reading R.	127⅞
30,000	do.	83 171¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	95
20,000	do.	171¼	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	140¾
15,000	do.	171⅝	200	do.	140¾
40,000	do.	171⅝	100	Rock Island	106⅞
10,000	do.	171⅝	100	do.	106¾
20,000	do.	172	100	do.	106⅝
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	81	100	Northwestern	64⅜
100	Erie R.	108	100	do.	65
100	do.	108⅛	100	Fort Wayne	107

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 7, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 30 bbls. Ashes, 14,612 bbls. Flour, 1,334 bbls. and 1,123 bags Corn Meal, 363 bush. Wheat, 32 bush. Corn, 6,275 bush. Rye, 6,133 bush. Oats, 662 bush. Malt, 3,502 pkgs. Provisions, and 439 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet at $9 50 for Pots and $11 50 (nominally) for Pearls, per 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection Warehouses, this morning, 447 bbls., including 311 bbls. Pots and 6 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is inactive at former prices. We quote Java at 32c.@33c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 29c.@ 29c.; Rio at 24c.@27c.; St. Domingo at 21c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand, lower, and unsettled. Sales Middlings at 83c.@84c. ₩ lb. Sales and receipts since our last, 300 bales.

FISH—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds as, in the main, previous quotations. Dry Cod, $6 62c.@$7 12½ ₩ cwt.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive and further reductions of 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl. the market closing quite heavily. Sales since our last, 17,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 70@$6 90; most to obtain Extra Rates at $7@$7 45, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30@$7 45, chiefly at $7 40@$7 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$6 70 @$6 95
Extra State..... 7 00 @ 7 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 10 @ 7 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shin-branded. 7 30 @ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 7 70 @ 8 00
Extra Genesee..... 7 70 @ 9 00
Choice to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 50 @10 00
Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., at $7 40@$7 90 for poor to $8 00@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower; sales 450 bbls. Extra at $7 05@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 40@$6 00 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 25@$5 30 for Jersey, and $5 60@$6 10 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Total sales, 350 bbls. Also small lots of Brandywine in packages at $31.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull and quoted down (nominally) 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. No important sales transpired. We quote Amber Western at $1 73@$1 75; Red Western at $1 65@$1 72; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 55@$1 60; Milwaukee Club at $1 62½@$1 65; Chicago Spring at $1 59@$1 61. Corn continues quiet, but held very firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bushels at $1 39 for Mixed Western, and $1 40@$1 40½ for Yellow Southern ₩ bushel. Rye continues in demand at $1 53@$1 55 ₩ bushel. Oats are in less request, but quoted firmer. We quote Canada at 89c.@91c., Western at 90c.@92c., State at 90c.@92c. ₩ bushel, the market closing heavily. Barley is in moderate demand at $1 35@$1 55, as extreme, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Canadian Peas $1 26@$1 30. Beans $3 62½@$3 90 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Hale continues in demand at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request at 18c.@30c. for poor to choice ₩ lb.

HIDES—Receipts this week have been liberal, (72,190 hides, and 4 bales do.) Sales moderate, comprising 47,500 hides. Included in the sales, according to Messrs. WEIBEL & WALDSTEIN, were 3,400 Buenos Ayres, 22@26 lbs., 22c., cash, usual selection; 500 Monte Video, 23 lbs., 23c., in bond, usual selection; 23,000 California, 22 lbs., 22c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,100 Sandwich Islands, Dry Salted, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Aspinwall, 19 lbs., 20½c., cash, usual selection; 200 Jamaica, 22 lbs., on private terms; 3,700 Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Pernambuco, Dry Salted, 20 lbs., on private terms; 930 Maracaibo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Savanilla, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Western, 22@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c., cash, rejecting bad slices; 4,000 Wet Salted California, 45 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 45 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Western Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., 24½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 200 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 23½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 265,400 dry Hides, 3,700 wet salted do., and 200 bales East India Hides.

IRON—A limited business has been transacted in Scotch Pig, at from 26½@26¾ 50 per ton, holders generally claiming higher rates.

LEAD—Is dull and tending downward; Pig, 13½c.@13¾c.; Bar, 14½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 15½c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 60@$1 85 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole continues in good request at advancing rates. Weaker to-night, 61,000 sides, with small lots of extra as high as 65c.@67½c.; 85,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 54c.@60c., the latter an extreme rate; 45,000 lbs. California, on, according to quality, from 50c.@55c.; 8,000 lbs. Texas on private terms; 25,000 lbs. Mexican at 50c.@42c.; 18,000